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VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1908

EIGHTEEN PAGES

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Lovers of the beautiful in Art China and those in search of gift-goods for their friends find our Artware Department of more than ordinary interest, containing as it does not only rare treasures of the Orient, but hundreds of delightful specimens of great European artists. They have opportunity of widest selection. This is equally pleasing to the connoisseur, who purchases only as a picture-lover, adds a treasure to his collection, and to the prudent woman of society who desires to procure an ornamental vase for her table, or artistic plate for her cabinet. Exquisite articles are here, too numerous to mention fully, in

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TREATY DEPENDS ON SENATE VIEW

Arbitration Arrangement With France Thought to Indicate Change

SECRETARY HAY'S FAILURE

Treaty With Britain Dropped Because of Senate's Attitude

Paris, Feb. 11.—It was learned here today that the treaty of arbitration between France and the United States, which was signed in Washington by Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary of State Root, follows closely the terms of similar conventions already made by France with Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Holland, the only difference being in the method of ratification by the American senate and the French parliament. The treaty provides for the submission of all questions and difficulties arising between the two powers to the Hague court of arbitration, which was established in 1899, with the exception of those matters which concern the vital interests, the independence or the honor of either country, as well as questions affecting the interests of other powers.

The Senate Difficulty

Washington, Feb. 11.—It is apparent from the tone of the discussion indulged in today respecting the arbitration treaty concluded yesterday by Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand that something more than a sentimental impulse has moved the administration to this important action.

It is assumed that United States Secretary of State Root must have satisfied himself that a considerable change has taken place in the minds of senators since the senate practically defeated the attempt of Secretary Hay to conclude a treaty about three years ago. Because of the courtesy due to the senate the state department is obliged to refuse any information as to the scope or details of the treaty signed yesterday, but it is generally believed that in principle the new convention is similar to that produced by Secretary Hay and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, in Washington on December 12, 1904. This Hay-Durand treaty was regarded as a type, and when it had been perfected Secretary Hay immediately entered into similar arrangements with a number of other powers than Great Britain. These also came to nothing because of the insistence of the senate upon an amendment which was regarded by the executive as completely defeating the purpose of the treaty. The amendment consisted in the substitution of the word "treaty" for the word "agreement," and the effect of this was to require the contracting powers before appealing the case to arbitration to conclude a special treaty in each case, clearly defining the matter in dispute and the powers of arbitration and other particulars that made it necessary to submit to the ratification of the senate a special convention every time a matter was to be arbitrated, and consequently completely inverted the purpose of the original treaty, which was to provide for an automatic and general arbitration of all differences between the two countries.

So under Mr. Hay's advice the president dropped the treaties and did not even attempt to follow the other course of accepting the senate amendment.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Natal act now in force. Proceedings of parliament. Treaty of arbitration.

2—Proceedings in the legislature, continued.

3—Legislative committee refuses to change meaning of term householder in bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act. San Francisco police capture on of men, who it is alleged, robbed fellow-Italian in this city. St. Paul's church annual meeting. Business men discuss new building for the Y. M. C. A. General local news. Proceedings in the legislature, continued.

4—Editorial.

5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Letters to the editor. Hotel arrivals.

6—General local news.

7—Terms of store street agreement between council and E. & N. Inner Harbor association ask aid of city council. Local government will start archives branch. Government may give grant to the Columbia coast mission. General local news.

8—In woman's realm.

9—Sport. Music and drama.

10—Marine.

11—Report of the irrigation commission.

12—Real estate advertisements.

13—Real estate advertisements.

14—News of the mainland.

15—Financial and commercial. Reported that the G. T. P. have found a new route through the Rockies. Argument in the Chehalis case before the supreme court. Government has appointed inspector to enforce Natal act.

16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.

17—Boring for coal commenced in North Saanich peninsula. Irrigation commission's report, continued.

18—David Spencer Limited's ad.

TOUCH OF SPRING

Prairie Provinces Favored With Unexpected Mild Spell—Wild Geese Move North

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—Spring weather came with a rush last night, and the snow fast disappeared. High temperatures prevail all over the prairie provinces, with heavy rain in Manitoba today. The mercury at Winnipeg is fifty above. Wild geese are reported to have been moving north for several days past.

COTTON PROFITS

President's Statement Shows Montreal Company Enjoyed Year of Prosperity

Montreal, Feb. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company, held at noon today, President Ewing said the past year had been the most successful in the history of the company. Referring to the recent trouble at the Valleyfield mills, Mr. Ewing said everything was now running smoothly. Sales for the year amounted to \$2,962,000, and the profits to \$453,200. After providing for the usual insurance and other reserves, writing off for depreciation on building machinery, and water power the company was able to pay a quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and to try forward the sum of \$50,000 to credit of profit and loss.

SOMEHAT LONGER THAN ORDINARY LIFE

German Prosecutor Wishes an Offender Sentenced for 1,461 Years

Berlin, Feb. 11.—"The accused has incurred fines amounting to \$2,000,000, or, in default 1,461 years and three months' imprisonment," declared the state's attorney in the criminal division of Berlin court, in the case against Hugo for breach of the law of August 10, prohibiting the sale of non-Prussian lottery tickets within Prussia territory.

Paragraph 1 of the indictment says any person who in any way of the sale or offering of lottery tickets is liable to a fine ranging from \$25 to \$250 in each case. Otto Hugo had received an order from a Copenhagen firm, address and send out 100,000 envelopes communicating circulars relating to a so-called colonial lottery, which afterwards proved to be a swindle. Issued 40,000 of the circulars, unsevered recipients made complaint the authorities.

On the hearing of the charges brought by the prosecutor, the states attorney, addressing the court, pleaded that example should be made, and the used fined \$50 for each offense, making a total of \$2,000,000. He demanded that as the accused had no means to pay should be sentenced in default to the fine, which would work altogether to a total of 1,461 years, two months and a few days.

The court, however, decided that as the circulars had been issued in two days, and thus technically only two offenses were committed, a fine of \$375, or, in default 100 days' imprisonment, would be the defendant's lesson. The state attorney, on the other hand, contended that each issue of the circular constituted a separate offense, and is now considering the advisability of asking for a revision of the case by a superior court.

CASE OF ST. CUTHBERT

Boston Court of Entry Finds No Cause for Censure Steamer's Destruction

Boston, Feb. 11.—A special court of enquiry under the admiralty act, and the first of the kind ever held in this city, today rendered its report, justifying the abandonment of the British steamer St. Cuthbert, which caught fire off Nova Scotia on February 2, a loss of seven lives resulting. The others who crew were saved by the steamer Cymric and brought to Boston.

The board found that the steamer was due to fire holds Nos. 3 and 4, where fuel oil was stored, and, were stored, but the cause of the fire was not ascertained. The board's findings are as follows:

"The abandonment of the St. Cuthbert was justifiable because the vessel was gutted by fire and water submerged her boilers.

"The cargo appears to have been well stowed, and the ship was reloaded after the midnight and shifted in heavy weather. The ship was seaworthy and well equipped.

"Capt. John Lewis died bravely in his power until he was incapacitated. The command was then devolved upon Chief Officer S. B. B. The court wishes to place on record an appreciation of his courage and devotion.

"Second Officer J. J. J. appeared to have done his duty to the last, but on returning late did almost to save the ship. He cut places on record its appreciation of the conduct of Capt. Wm. F. F. of the Cymric, and Chief Officer John Sney and the crew, who rescued the survivors."

Frozen to Death

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Joseph Lehmann, of Piest, was found frozen to death within 10 yards of his destination. He was found by a German soldier, and was taken to the hospital. He had been traveling to New Germany by the Leipzig-Gotterich line to join his wife who was ending his mother. The train was blocked with snow, and with the weather 20 below zero he started walking. He walked nine miles, carrying a heavy grip, and was within 150 yards of a farm house when he died.

COMMONS TALKS ON SEED WHEAT

Conservatives Urge That Longer Time Be Allowed for Repayment

AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN

Leighton McCarthy Pleads for Encouragement of Shipbuilding

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Lake brought up the question of seed grain for the northwest. In looking over the regulations Mr. Lake stated that he noticed that the time for repayment of the grain was only one year. It should be made three. Prices for seed grain in the west ranged from 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. One year's crop had to provide for two years' expenses, and would leave the conditions at the end of the year almost as bad as at present. Mr. Lake hoped the report that the provincial governments were going to take chattel mortgages on the effects of those to whom the money was advanced was ill-founded. Mr. Lake was of the opinion that there should be no opening for petty tyranny in the distribution of the money, but that a thorough division should be made. He closed by moving in amendment that the repayments should be made in three annual instalments, instead of one year, and that any person desiring to pay up earlier should be allowed to do so.

In reply Mr. Oliver said it was not seriously unfair that a settler should be expected to repay the advance out of the crop grown from the seed. The provincial governments had to repay the Dominion at the end of the year, otherwise the amount would be deducted from the subsidies. Therefore it was right that the settler should repay in a like period.

Mr. Borden supported Mr. Lake's motion. He expressed confidence in Mr. Castle, in whose hands the distribution of the money was placed. Mr. Knowles urged that newcomers as well as old-timers should be included in the distribution. Mr. Fielding thought it should be left in the hands of Mr. Oliver. There was no ground for thinking that any stern or unjust measures of securing repayment would be adopted. He urged Mr. Lake to withdraw his motion. Mr. Gransy said the farmers were not asking for charity, and that the whole transaction should be on a business basis.

After speeches by Hon. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Henderson and Col. Hughes, the amendment was defeated by 94 to 54, a majority of 40 for the government. All the western Liberals voted with the government.

The house then went into committee of supply on the Marine and Fisheries estimates, and a debate ensued on the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry of Canada. Leighton McCarthy complaining that the industry suffered from a policy which allowed ships to go to the United States for repairs and return to Canada ports duty free. He would support the bonusing of shipbuilding in Canada.

The government made no definite announcement of policy.

According to returns brought down in the Commons today the cost of maintenance at the Royal Military College, Kingston, was 50 cents a day, of the permanent corps at Halifax, 2 1/2 cents, and of the permanent corps at Quebec 21 9-10 a day.

Dr. Pugsley gives notice of a bill to regulate the placing and maintaining of booms on international streams.

OHIO IS UNANIMOUS FOR SECRETARY TAFT

Delegates to State and National Conventions All in His Favor

Columbus, Feb. 11.—The result of the Republican primaries held today was for William H. Taft. Four delegates at large and twenty-two district delegates to the national convention in Chicago and the list of delegates to the state convention to be held on March 3 will be unanimously in favor of Taft.

Hardin county held no primaries. No opposition worth mentioning developed during the day. The supreme court destroyed all chances of success by the Foraker element in Cuyahoga county by declaring that the Taft county commission was the only valid organization of its kind in that county, and the selection of the delegation went by default, no ticket being placed in the field against the Taft candidates.

In Knox county the opposition to Taft had brought an independent ticket into the field, the independents, however, being all Foraker men. The Taft men won easily, the vote being about four to one in their favor. Actual voting for the delegates to the convention was carried on in but 35 of the total of 88 counties in the state, the Taft delegates in 52 counties having no opposition, and their names being simply certified as having been elected. No vote being taken in Hardin county, it was the general belief that the vote would be cast in 36 counties, but the failure of the Foraker men to bring out an opposition ticket in Cuyahoga county reduced the number by one.

The following statement was issued tonight by Arthur Ivorys, the manager of the Taft presidential campaign: "Ohio is for Taft. The result at the primaries today completes the demon-

stration. Every county (except one, Taft delegates). The convention will be unanimously for Taft, for every one of the 816 delegates is for and is instructed for Taft. This unanimity also demonstrates that every one of the 46 delegates to the national convention will be for Taft."

GEORGE MEREDITH

Veteran Novelist Receives Showers of Congratulations on His 80th Birthday

London, Feb. 12.—The whole British press unites this morning in glowing tributes of affection and admiration for the novelist, George Meredith, whose eightieth birthday will be celebrated quietly today at his Box Hill retreat.

A small delegation, headed by Anthony Hope, will present a beautifully bound address of congratulation, signed by the poet, Swinburne, T. S. Hardy, John Morley and more than a hundred leaders of art, letters and scholarship in the United Kingdom.

Showers of congratulations are coming, including Charles Eliot Norton's address from America, and from the French Academy.

The London morning newspapers contain many leading poems by leaders, all of whom pay their tribute to the novelist.

Mr. Meredith is enjoying good health, and there would have been something in the nature of a national or international celebration but for the fact that he has a horror of publicity and steadfastly has opposed the idea.

BILL TO REGULATE TRADING IN WHEAT

Important Changes in Regard to Grain Exchange Are Proposed

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—The committee on agriculture met this morning and reported an important measure to amend the charter of the Grain Exchange. The bill was introduced by Premier Roblin, who explained each clause. The premier in opening told of the conference lasting several hours, at which representatives of the grain growers and five representatives of the Grain Exchange were present, and after a long discussion an agreement was reached on a number of points which did not materially affect the grain markets. The Grain Exchange members would not, however, agree to the commission rule being cut out, and made a plea that it should be retained. The grain growers had also declined after careful consideration to grant the request of the exchange that the value of the seats should be placed at \$3,000.

The amended bill provides that immediately after passing any proposed bylaw, rule or regulation the exchange shall publish the same in the Manitoba Gazette, and shall also send a copy to the president of the Grain Growers' association. The exchange must admit to full membership and privileges of any reputable person. Any person rejected for membership may appeal to a judge of the King's bench.

The exchange must impose no restrictions upon any members on the respect of price to be paid or amount of commission to be paid, or as to agreements or arrangements between members, except that in trading with each other the following rates of the commission will apply: One cent per bushel on wheat, three-quarters of a cent on barley, one-half cent on oats and one cent on flax. The exchange must provide ample facilities for the public during trading hours and must not charge more than \$2,500 membership fee or place any limitation on membership.

Rich Strike at Cobalt

Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 11.—A rich strike consisting of native silver, mistole and cobalt has been made by the Line Pressing company on their property on the west shore of Peterson lake.

Prospectors Injured

Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 11.—Homer Boder, Thos. Nixon and Fred Beckett, prospectors, were painfully injured by an explosion of dynamite at Spring Creek, on the Montreal river.

Fire in Montreal

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Fire last night did damage estimated at \$30,000 to the fur establishment of C. Beausette, Notre Dame street and Dollar lane. The Wayne and Grosvenor cafe, which occupied the ground floor, suffered considerably from water. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

Effort to Be Made to End Session Early and Prepare for Contest in June

Toronto, Feb. 11.—It was officially stated today that an effort will be made to end the present session of the legislature by March 31, following which the work of stumping the country will be at once begun, and the election brought on, probably in the first week of June.

BLOWN TO PIECES

Nine Men Killed by Explosion in a Powder Factory at Ile Perrot, Near Montreal

Vaudreuil, Que., Feb. 11.—Two buildings belonging to the Standard Explosive company at Ile Perrot, near here, were wrecked by an explosion this afternoon and nine employees killed. The victims are: Robillard, Boyon, Moyau, Monaud, Rousseau, Lafrance, Degault, Payant and Dumbray. All the victims were blown to pieces. The explosion occurred in two small buildings which contained nitro-glycerine. All of the men, except Boyon, were married, with families, and were residents of Vaudreuil. The cause of the explosion is so far unknown.

NATAL ACT IS NOW IN FORCE

Lieutenant-Governor Gives His Assent to the Government Measure

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT ACT

Important Measure is Given Third Reading in the Legislature

British Columbia's Natal act is now in force. The measure, which provides that no Asiatic save he who can pass an educational test, may be admitted to the province, formally became law yesterday when His Honor Lieutenant-Governor James Dunsmuir, attended by his secretaries, Messrs. Muskett and Bromley, entered the legislature chamber, seated himself in the chair which the speaker vacated and gave his assent to the enactment of the bill. It was the first upon the list of eleven bills which were read out in due order by the clerk of the house and so quickly was the ceremony over that the members hardly realized the significance of the ceremony. There was no applause.

His honor was in the house no more than five minutes and did not utter a word. As the clerk of the house read the title of each bill, the gubernatorial head was inclined. Later and beyond the precincts of the chamber the gubernatorial signature was affixed, and the measures were law. How long the first will last is the general question.

The sitting of the house was largely occupied by the amendments brought forward by the opposition in connection with the third and final reading of the bill amending the Railway Assessment act.

That of Stuart Henderson was to the effect that the exemption should not apply to railroads employing Orientals. J. A. Macdonald's amendment was in the nature of a vote of censure upon the government for endeavoring to place in the hands of the lieutenant-governor in council the powers granted by the bill.

Hon. Richard McBride in reply pointed out that the opposition were but seeking to have these protests placed in the votes and proceedings with a hope that they might be used as political capital later on.

In the course of the remarks of John Oliver, several allusions to the alleged arrangement which had been entered into between the G.T.P. and the government of British Columbia were made. These elicited the statement from the premier that the government expected a telegram from Montreal almost hourly announcing what the G.T.P. were prepared to do with the offer of the government.

The bills to which assent was given yesterday were as follows:

- (No. 2) An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia.
- (No. 5) An Act to Amend the Oaths act.
- (No. 6) An Act to Regulate the Purchase, Sale and Transfer of Stocks of Goods in Bulk.
- (No. 8) An Act to Amend the Summary Convictions act.
- (No. 9) An Act to Amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation act.
- (No. 11) An Act to Amend the Revenue act.
- (No. 12) An Act Regarding a Certificate Issued to the Greenwater City Water Work Company, under the Provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation act, 1897.
- (No. 13) An Act to Amend the Coal Tax act, 1900.
- (No. 16) An Act to Amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment act, 1902.
- (No. 27) An Act to Authorize the Grant of Certain Lands to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
- (No. 53) An Act to Incorporate the City of Chilliwack.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Joseph McCoy.

On Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion, re. Coal Mines Regulation act being reached, Hon. Mr. McBride: Will the hon. gentleman allow this motion to stand till tomorrow in order that I may secure some further data, and in particular in regard to the number of Asiatics that are employed in these mines. I will be prepared to proceed tomorrow.

Railway Assessment.

On the bill to amend the Railway Assessment act being taken up, Mr. Henderson moved in amendment that, neither directly nor indirectly, shall any person of Oriental birth or extraction be employed, either (a) in the construction of the said railway, or (b) on the exempted railway during the life of the exemption.

He said that when this bill was introduced the hon. gentleman had told the house that negotiations were on foot for the early construction of railways in the province, but they found that the whole scope and object of the bill was in reality to favor the railway company. Further, the entire policy of the C. P. R. was to supplant the white man as far as this was possible by Orientals, and it was evident that the 2,000 Japanese which were engaged under contract in the summer of 1906 were to be used on the extension of the E. & N. railway. He did not quarrel with the giving of a tax exemption in these cases, but he did object to the way in which it was done. Everything was to be carried out secretly, and they were to know nothing whatever of these transactions until they were concluded.

He quoted legislation introduced by Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, when minister of Justice, in 1902, which permitted

(Continued on Page Two)

The Colonist.

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RAILWAY TAXATION.

The Colonist has always deprecated the assumption of legislative power by the executive, and this is one of the chief criticisms that it has had, to make of the policy pursued by the Ottawa government. Nevertheless it does not think that Mr. J. A. Macdonald's objection to the Bill exempting certain railways from taxation for a limited period was well taken. The Leader of the Opposition argued that the right to exempt could not be distinguished in principle from the right to expend taxation; but we think this an erroneous view of the matter. If the government had asked the legislature for undefined powers in the premises it might be open to objection on the score that it was depriving the legislature of powers which it ought to reserve to itself. But the Bill specifies just what the government may do, and the only discretion vested in the government is as to what railways the exemption may be applied. The legislature has said that all new railways may be exempt from taxation for ten years after completion, provided the government thinks it desirable to grant the exemption. The principle of exemption has been endorsed by the House and even Mr. Macdonald has not objected to it. Therefore it seems to us to be a great stretch of the meaning of words to say that to authorize the government to say what railways shall come within the scope of the exemption is to interfere with legislative control of the provincial purse-strings, especially as the government must submit to the legislature any agreement for exemption which it may make.

There are business reasons why it is desirable to vest this power in the government. A railway company cannot always time its financial arrangements so as to make them coincide with a session of the legislature, and it might sometimes be difficult to make such arrangements, if they were to be contingent upon a legislative vote. We can readily suppose the case of a company, which during a legislative recess has made its plans to go ahead, and one of the essential things to be settled is whether or not the road shall have the benefit of this exemption. Under the Bill as it has passed, this question can be settled with the government; under Mr. Macdonald's principle it would be necessary for the company to wait until the House met before closing its arrangements, or else for the government to call the legislature together in special session. If the amount in the case of any company were likely to be very large, it might be objected that the power conferred by the Bill was greater than the exigencies of the public welfare justified; but the amounts involved are not very great in any one case, although they may be large enough to affect the financing of a railway enterprise. We think therefore that Mr. Macdonald's views are inapplicable to the subject in connection with which they were advanced, and therefore that the House did well to vote down his resolution.

PARKIN, IMPERIALIST.

Mr. G. R. Parkin, a Canadian whose present work is in connection with the Rhodes scholarships, is an Imperialist of vigorous type. He is of an impatient character. When he thinks a thing he thinks it at high pressure, and he speaks accordingly. He started life in Albert county, N. B., with no more advantages than the law allows. If his energy had been directed to commercial pursuits he would have become a captain of industry, but his mind ran in another direction. He was short on cash, but long on ideas, and with the latter he combined a boundless enthusiasm. He engaged in educational work, but it was not long before it was evident that his energies could not be "cribbed, cabined and confined" within the walls of a school house. He tried his hand at journalism, but he was too effervescent for an editorial chair. He turned his hand to authorship and wrote a book or two, which the world has not exactly gone crazy over. Lord Rosebery sent him around the world to talk Imperialism, and here he found a successful field. When the Rhodes scholarships were established he was chosen for the work of organization, and he is pre-eminently the man for the place. He is in Canada just now, and he has been telling people in a newspaper interview that the Canadian climate is going to produce the strongest people in the world. He also told them that Canada was being appreciated more and more in the United Kingdom. He said that Great Britain was the best source from which to draw our immigrants, and that the

Empire offers within its borders the best opportunities in all the world for educated, energetic young men. He said some things about our duties as Canadians, and here we will quote his own words.

"There never was a nation that started out with promise of a more glorious destiny than the Canadian nation. And there never was a nation, either, which had such great responsibilities resting on it. I look upon Canada as nothing more or less than the keystone in the arch of the British Empire. The way in which Canada works out its relationship to Great Britain will determine the fate of the Empire, for all the other self-governing colonies are watching Canada and will follow her lead. You see the importance, therefore, of clean politics. Oh, if we only had that! It is Canada's greatest need. And it depends on the people themselves whether we are to have it or not. It is no use blaming the leaders. The people themselves must realize the great responsibilities resting upon them."

This has the right ring about it. There is a lot of wisdom in these few sentences. A great destiny is ours, but this implies great responsibilities. We are setting the example to the Empire. Hence we must keep our politics pure, and the way to do it is for the people to keep themselves pure. Mr. Parkin has no sympathy with those who keep out of public life for fear that their holiness may be defiled by contact with the great unwashed. He would have our Empire based not alone upon material greatness, but upon a sound national conscience. He would have the people think aright, for then their thoughts would be reflected in the public life of the country. Then Canada would set the best of examples to her sister commonwealths within the Empire. Then would material wealth and national uprightness combine to make an Empire, which would not only be powerful, but permanent. We like Mr. Parkin's imperialism.

CEMENT HOUSES

A paragraph appeared in the papers a month or two ago telling that Edison was preparing plans for the erection of cement houses for workmen in twenty-four hours, at a very moderate expense. Mr. Edison has very recently made his method public, and it is somewhat different from what people were led to suppose from the first statement. He does not propose to erect any kind of a house that a workman may need, but houses of a particular pattern, and while they may be put up in twenty-four hours, they are not going to be ready for occupation in that brief period. In brief, this is the method: He makes molds of thin steel, nickel-coated on the inside to preserve the metal. These molds are set up and they form a complete house, even to the chimneys, fireplaces, partitions and ornamentation. When the molds are in position, the cement is driven into them by a force pump, the effort being to get it in as quickly as possible so that no part of it shall begin to set before the remainder, and thus prevent uniformity in external appearance. To put up the molds and pump in the cement will take a day, and a week will be required for the cement to set. Then the molds are removed and a house ready for occupation, absolutely fire-proof, is the result. The painting or papering of the walls is a matter for the occupant to decide upon later. The molds for a workman's house of seven rooms, with a pretty approach and vestibule, will cost \$25,000, and Mr. Edison estimates that they can be set up, the cement can be pumped in and the molds taken down, so as to leave the house ready to be occupied, for \$1,000 at Eastern prices. He will protect his plan by a patent, but will permit it to be used without any charge by responsible contractors. He says that he became convinced some time ago that it was necessary to provide cheaper homes for workmen, where they could have some privacy and comforts, and be got out of the slums. Wood is becoming too expensive for building purposes in the East, and the methods of using cement as at present employed are too costly. He thinks his plan will lead to the building of hundreds of homes for workmen in suburban districts, and with a good system of cheap and rapid transit, will solve one of the worst difficulties attending upon the hiving of people in great cities.

MR. GRIGG'S REPORT

In September, 1906, Mr. Richard Grigg was sent out to Canada as "a special commissioner of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Development." He spent considerable time in the Dominion, visiting all the centres of business and observing conditions throughout the country generally. His report has been presented to the British Parliament, and is a large and valuable compilation of facts bearing on trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. We think it is easily the best thing of its kind that has been prepared. A few weeks ago the telegrams gave a synopsis of the chief points made in the letter to the president of the Board of Trade, which accompanied the report, but this gave very little idea of the thoroughness with which Mr. Grigg discharged his difficult task. His data fill 117 pages of a blue book, each page containing quite as much as two pages of a Canadian blue book, and they exhibit great care with a view to securing accuracy. It would be useless to attempt in a newspaper article to summarize what he sets forth, but the principal points in his "conclusions

and recommendations" may be given. These may be thus stated:

The geographical position of Canada gives the manufacturers of the United States two advantages, namely, quickness of access to Canadian customers and relief from specializing to meet Canadian requirements. Canadians use much the same classes of articles as the people of the United States, whereas in some lines it is necessary for British manufacturers to make special goods for Canadian consumption.

Britain is Canada's best customer, and this fact, taken in connection with the Canadian preference on British goods, "is of undoubted value to British imports, given equal skill and energy in business conduct."

Canadian manufacturers are rapidly becoming serious competitors with those in the United Kingdom and the United States. Mr. Grigg recommends that British capitalists ought not to permit United States capitalists to secure control of the manufacturing field in Canada. He says that 123 United States manufacturing houses have branch plants in Canada.

British trade with Canada can be increased by propagating cheap transportation and communication, by the closer study of the Canadian market, by British manufacturers familiarizing themselves with Canadian conditions by personal visits to the country, by the production of such articles as Canadians want (Mr. Grigg says that it is no use for British manufacturers to endeavor to convince Canadians that they ought to buy what they do not want, especially as they can get in the United States just what they do want), by adopting Canadian standards in sizes, the reference being particularly to iron and steel; by judicious and more detailed advertising; by keeping well informed as to the credit of Canadian buyers and arranging that terms of credit may be more elastic than has been customary.

The United Kingdom ought to maintain in Canada a corps of commercial correspondents, who could do for the British manufacturer what the United States consuls do for the manufacturers of the latter country.

It is very likely that the last recommendation, which is the only one upon which the British government can act at present, will be carried into effect, and the hope of Canadians is that his other suggestions will not fall upon deaf ears. The people of this country would prefer to trade with the United Kingdom, other things being equal, but they cannot be expected to buy goods that are not what they want, simply because they are of British origin, when they can procure from their next door neighbor articles of the class to which they are accustomed.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

The Immigration Bill, having been assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday, is now the law of British Columbia, and as British Columbia occupies the whole western seaboard of Canada, it practically applies to all immigration seeking entrance to the Dominion by way of the Pacific. How far its application will bear upon Chinese and Japanese or indeed upon any persons whatever is a question on which the courts will doubtless be called upon to decide, provided the Dominion government leaves the measure to its operation as far as it may be intra vires the British Columbia legislature. At present the measure is law, and we assume that it will be enforced as far as the courts will permit.

The Dominion government cannot act in regard to the measure until a report has been submitted to the Governor-General in due form, and we are not advised whether or not the Lieutenant-Governor will transmit the Bills to which he has given assent immediately or wait until the close of the session. The law says that when he assents to a Bill he shall transmit a copy of it to the Governor-General "at the first convenient opportunity," so that if His Honor acts strictly upon this provision the new law will go forward in a very short time to be passed upon by the Ottawa government. It may be that the latter authority proposes to test the right of the province in the premises by an appeal to the courts. If this course is taken there is a chance that the whole law may fall on the ground that any provincial legislation on immigration is ultra vires because Parliament has already dealt with the question. The decision may only be that the new law does not apply to the people of such countries as the Canada Parliament has already dealt with. But whatever the issue may be, it is now fairly raised, and we assume there will be no very great delay in settling it. Meanwhile the people of British Columbia are again on record.

The dove of peace may take a little comfort from the fact that Uncle Sam is only going to be allowed to build two new battleships this year instead of four as the President wished.

The introduction of a Bill into the British House of Commons to stop cigarette smoking by boys under sixteen is somewhat of an innovation. The British Parliament has not been in the habit of trying to regulate the habits of the people.

It is announced from Toronto that only 27 per cent of the women entitled to vote went to the polls at the last municipal elections. This incident throws an extremely interesting sidelight on the agitation for female suffrage, and can be cited with some effect by opponents of the proposal.

The city council has again refused to grant a permit for the erection of a number of "undesirable" cabins in the lower section of the city. Alderman Henderson put the whole case in a nutshell when he said "It would be a pity, if the council had the power to prohibit the erections of such buildings, it did not do so."

The unemployed problem in Montreal is not, apparently, nearly so bad as the public had been led to believe from press dispatches. On Monday last there was a parade of men out of work to the city hall, and only thirty-five turned up, and these are described as being mostly foreigners. This does not indicate a very serious situation, a circumstance at which Canadians everywhere will be pleased.

The Hamilton Times propounds the startling theory that it is the right of a lieutenant-governor to act as a censor of provincial legislation, and, if he thinks that the Dominion government will not like it, to withhold assent. If the shade of George Brown ever revisits the pale glimpses of the moon in the neighborhood of Hamilton, it must be shocked at the level to which Liberalism has fallen.

A correspondent complains that the proposed extension of the Spring Ridge car line will occupy too much of a narrow street. It is very unfortunate that those who laid out some parts of Victoria seem to have had in mind a city where everything would be carried in wheelbarrows. In most cases a remedy would be very costly, but in new subdivisions it is to be hoped that the errors of the past will be avoided.

It is estimated that in Winnipeg there are sufficient actions brought by the Lord's Day Alliance now in sight to keep the court busy for one year. We are also told that the police visited the Jewish synagogue, where a wedding was in progress, and created a sensation by taking the names of the rabbi and others assisting in the ceremony. Is it not possible that our friends, the advocates of Sabbath observance, may be inclined to go just a little too far in their zeal?

It is said that difficulties have arisen in connection with the Nelson sittings of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Martin was assigned to the work, but he has not taken it up because he has certain admiralty business in hand. We are not very familiar with the facts, and do not profess to understand the law bearing upon the matter, but from the standpoint of laymen the recurrence of difficulties among the judiciary, no matter for what reason, seems likely to impair the confidence which the public ought always to have in the courts.

Our esteemed evening contemporary says that the Colonist "dwells with unctious upon the territory to be opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific." Accuracy never was our contemporary's strong point. In the article to which it refers no reference was made to territory to be opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific. We shall have much pleasure on some other occasion in dwelling with unctious upon that. In the meantime we may say that it is one thing to oppose the terms of a railway contract and another to speak well of the land through which the railway will run, and those who are unable to see that the two things are not inconsistent must surely be blinded by prejudice.

Evidence is accumulating to indicate that the day is speedily approaching when, because of the very pressure of events, it will become necessary to provide transportation facilities between this city and the districts on the upper coast, now beginning to throb with activity, via the north end of Vancouver Island. A party of influential United States capitalists have just "discovered" the New North and express themselves as amazed at both the wonderful resources and illimitable possibilities for industrial enterprises; and it may be taken as a certainty that at a very early date there will be a rush of population and a flow of capital to those sections. Given railway connection with Hardy Bay at the north end of this Island, Victoria holds the key to the trade; at present she is seriously handicapped. Is it too early to suggest that some steps should be taken to endeavor to remove this disability?

Alderman Cameron is reported to have said at the meeting of the council on Monday evening, when the matter of installing a salt water system for fire protection purposes was under consideration, that "the downtown section was well built while the outlying sections where fires were more likely to occur more frequently would not be helped by the salt water system." We are unable to understand by what process of reasoning Ald. Cameron arrives at the conclusion that fires are more likely to occur in the outlying sections than in the business part of the city, nor, even were this so, how this could be cited as indicating that it lessened the urgency for an immediate improved service for the protection of the business section, where the property values of one block of buildings exceed a half-dozen residential blocks. Ald. Cameron advises caution before proceeding to commit the city to the proposal of the fire wardens, and with this suggestion the Colonist is in nearly accord, as we look upon Mr. Cameron as being well qualified from his long experience in municipal work to assist his colleagues in arriving at a wise conclusion in any matter with which he may concern himself; but we trust that in this he may be able to support the recommendations of the Fire Wardens. It is indisputable that we are not now nor will we be after an improved waterworks system shall have been installed, able to cope with a serious fire in the business section of the city; and it is equally indisputable that with an auxiliary salt water system, we shall be ready for any emergency there.

There was such a demand for "Blue Rose" Tableware during the Fall and Winter months it "cleaned us out" of many lines, and some of our friends have been disappointed in not being able to fill the vacant places in their sets. We are pleased to say we have received a big shipment and are now prepared to supply your wants in this popular pattern.

DINNERWARE NEWNESS

OF MERIT—SURPASSING FAR ALL OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS

NEVER in the history of this store's merchandising have we shown such a magnificent assortment of medium-priced Dinner Services as is now offered. We have spent much time in planning this showing, and exercised the greatest care in the selection, and the new creations in Dinner Ware just lately unpacked are, indeed, delightful. The ware in every case is much above the ordinary, and the decorations have been executed with such marvelous detail, these sets are genuinely



fascinating. The decorations are sumptuous—the gold work being worthy of special note. We are greatly pleased with this new and fine showing, and want you to see the offerings. Even you, with your intimate knowledge of wares and value, will be surprised at the superior character of the goods and the very special values offered. If you have longed for a pretty Dinner Service, "now" is your opportunity. Such pretty sets and such unusual values aren't common, by any means, and we advise you to see these at once. Come in and let us show you these. The salesmen are enthusiastic over them, and they'll be delighted to have the opportunity to show them. These handsome sets may be seen in our First Floor Showrooms, and at any time, but we advise an early visit, because the finest are sure to disappear very quickly.

Ten Especially Good Values From Among the New Lot

DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain. A very neat and pretty floral decoration. 97 pieces. Special value at, per set \$8.50
DINNER SERVICE—A "stock" pattern in a pretty blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this set. Matchings from stock at any time, \$13.50
DINNER SERVICE—One of the newest decorations. A tulip in blue with lots of gold as well. 96 pieces of newness for \$14.00
DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain, 96 pieces in a very pretty green and gold carnation decoration. Neat and pretty. Per set . . . \$14.00
DINNER SERVICE—A 105-piece set in semi-porcelain. A "stock" pattern which you can replenish at any time. Pretty apple blossom decoration. Price \$15.00

DINNER SERVICE—Here is one of our faintest sets. A pretty pink rose and wreath of gold make a pleasing decoration. 102 pieces. Per set \$18.00
DINNER SERVICE—Another 102-piece set in semi-porcelain. Dark green, orange and gold, make a very attractive decoration on this. Per set \$20.00
DINNER SERVICE—Flown green, orange and gold on finest semi-porcelain makes this set a set worth special note. 102 pieces. Price, per set \$20.00
DINNER SERVICE—A 107-piece service in light green and gold decoration. A really handsome style and excellent value at price marked. Per set \$25.00
DINNER SERVICE—Another semi-porcelain set of 107 pieces. Flown blue and gold decoration. A set you'll be pleased with. Per set . . . \$27.50

Four Sets in Famous "Carlsbad" China Priced Low Indeed

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—A new importation of famous "Carlsbad" china services discloses this excellent set. Clusters of pretty pink roses and heavy gold on fine china makes 115 pieces of niceness. Per set \$50.00
CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Another of our new "Carlsbad" dinner services. This is another 115-piece set. Heavy gold border and dainty pink roses complete the decoration of this. Excellent value, at, per set \$50.00

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Still another set in "Carlsbad" china. This style has an exceptionally heavy gold border and a pretty and novel combination of roses, green leaves and gold. 119 pieces, at, per set \$65.00
CHINA DINNER SERVICE—This is a very rich and handsome set and has been a favorite set with many. A heavy blue and gold band on an excellent china is the secret of its popularity. 139 pieces for \$100.00

Two Special Values in Genuine Wedgwood Dinner Sets

WEDGWOOD DINNER SERVICE—Here is a specially good value, in genuine Wedgwood Dinner Services. We are offering you a 115-piece set in one of Wedgwood's characteristic floral and fruit decorations at a saving. This set, if sold in usual way, would bring \$75.00. We offer it to you at the remarkably fair figure of \$55.00

WEDGWOOD DINNER SERVICE—Another special offering in Wedgwood Dinnerware is a 97-piece set in pretty Florentine decoration. This set in the usual way would be marked \$55.00, but we are anxious to make way for unusually heavy shipments we expect shortly and have marked this set at a price that should move it soon, \$45.00

Silverware Items Especially Worthy of Mention

Yes, especially worthy of mention are these few items picked from the hundreds of dainty pieces in our Silverware Department. In this department we stock an immense variety for the home. The newest and best creations from the world's best makers are being constantly added and you'll always find in our silver offerings the very "latest" efforts. Quality here, as in all other departments of our business, is the first consideration. Not a single unworthy piece ever passes over our counter. Investigate our offerings!

ROGERS' 1847 SILVERWARE

The following lines of "Rogers 1847" Silverware are put up in pretty plush lined boxes and are especially suitable for wedding gifts:
PIE KNIVES, each, plain \$2.50, gilt . . . \$3.00
SOUP LADLES, plain or satin bowls . . . \$4.00
BERRY SPOONS, each, plain, \$2.00, gilt . . \$2.50
AFTER DINNER COFFEE SPOONS, box 6, \$2.00
OYSTER FORKS, plain or fancy, box six . . \$3.00
CHILDREN'S SETS, of Knife, Fork and Spoon, plain patterns, set \$1.75, fancy designs, set \$2.00
AVON SETS, 3 pieces, consisting of Sugar, Shell, Butter Knife, and Cream Ladle, set . . . \$3.50
BUTTER KNIFE AND SUGAR SHELLS, set, \$1.00 and \$1.75
SUGAR TONGS, several designs, each . . . \$1.75
BOUILLON SPOONS, set six \$4.50
Gravy Ladles, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Cheese Scoops, and many other things.

A FEW OF THE POPULAR PIECES IN SILVER-MOUNTED OAK

Worthy of particular mention is our very fine stock of handsome silver-mounted Oak Goods. This handsome ware, always popular, is now more so than ever. Equally adapted for everyday use or "occasions." We have an excellent variety of these excellent pieces—Silverware department, first floor.

Afternoon Tea Trays, each \$20.00 to \$6.00
Butter Dishes, each \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50, \$3.00
Biscuit Jars, each \$6.50, \$6.00, \$4.50, \$4.00 and as low as \$3.50

Salad Bowls, each \$10.00, \$8.00 and \$7.50
Dinner Gongs, each \$6.00
Cigar Cabinets, each \$9.00
Liquor Frames, 3 bottles, each \$8.00, and as low as \$8.50

SOME EXCELLENT VALUES IN BEDDING—2nd Floor

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

The Mail-Order-Way of Shopping Is Satisfactory Here.

BRITISH OPINION

Gascoyne, Nicola,	Frank Davis, Santa Clara.
A. Burnett, Vancouver.	Thos. Fraser, Calgary.
Angus, Vancouver.	J. L. Steele, Vancouver.

The Quality Store for Teas and Coffee

Fell's Best Ceylon Tea, per lb. **50c**
Good Ceylon Tea, per lb. 40c and **35c**
Ceylon Tea, in 5 lb. boxes **\$1.75**

Try Our Quaker Coffee, 50c Per Pound

We Carry a Selected Stock of Other Blends

FELL & COMPANY, LIMITED
QUALITY GROCERS. 631 FORT STREET.

TO RENT Modern Bungalow, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.

\$500.00 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy modern Bungalow, convenient to Oak Bay Avenue car line.

\$600.00 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy 6 roomed house and large lot convenient to the Park and Dallas Road.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD
Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Malt and Hypophosphites

COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL.

This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate, or to anyone needing a tonic.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates



Marine Hardware

Anchors and Chains, Manila Rope
Galvanized and Brass
Goods
Yacht Paints, Copper Paints

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

Ship Chandlers—1206 Wharf St.

If it's a
High Grade Shoe
You Want

See our complete stock—of all sizes
—in various patterns—in

The "Nettleton"

Nothing more exclusive designed
Nothing finer made

Baker Shoe Company, Ltd.
1109 GOVERNMENT STREET



MONTHLY HIRING

Man Who Disobeys Orders And Quits
Forfeits Wages Earned That Month

Judge Lampman yesterday dismissed the action brought by Joseph Harper against the Vancouver Portland Cement company of Tod Inlet. The plaintiff is a cement burner working for \$30 a month. He worked six days in January and claims he was wrongfully dismissed. He claimed \$18 for wages earned and \$50 damages for wrongful dismissal without notice.

The defendant company introduced evidence to show he had refused to help the day shift as it was his duty to do when called upon, and that he had quit work without notice to the company, refusing an offer to finish the month at different work at the same rate of pay. On that showing his honor held he had disobeyed a lawful order, had forfeited the six days' work and was not entitled to any damages.

Amherst school shoes have double tips.

Engagement rings are unknown in Japan, the accepted lover presenting his sweetheart instead with a beautiful silk sash.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Gets Permit for Dwelling
G. S. Brown yesterday took out a permit for a dwelling to be erected on Harbinger street, to cost \$1,900.

Parks Board Meets Today
This afternoon the first meeting of the year of the new parks board will be held at 4 o'clock in the committee room at the city hall.

Ivernina Arrives on Friday
E. B. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, has been advised by the Cunard line that the steamer Ivernina from Liverpool, is due at Boston on Friday with 513 passengers.

Accepts the Call
The call extended to him by Emmanuel Baptist church of this city has been accepted by Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., who will take up his work here at an early date.

Joseph Martin Will Speak
This evening a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Asiatic Exclusion league in the A. O. U. W. hall. Joseph Martin, K. C., will speak upon the subject of the exclusion of the Japanese and invitations have been extended to Premier McBride, J. A. Macdonald, K. C., and J. H. Hawthornthwaite.

Resumes Newspaper Work
H. M. Walker, former editor of the Enderby, that was published at Enderby, has returned to that place and will again undertake newspaper work there. For many years he was associated with R. T. Lowery on the New Denver Ledger, and while there edited a monthly magazine called Moments.

Will Meet Tonight
The members of L'Alliance Francaise will meet as usual tonight at the Alexandra club rooms at 8:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Madame F. de Kerpezdron, assisted by Mr. Karl Loewenberg, and other members, will present the well-known French comedy, entitled "Tel olesan, tel nla."

Paderewski Concert
The box office for the Paderewski recital on Friday evening will be opened at 10 a. m. this morning. Those wishing to attend the recital are advised to secure their seats promptly as a big demand is anticipated. No order will be received by telephone nor will reservations be made unless application is accompanied by cash.

Metropolitan League.
The Metropolitan Epworth League room was crowded Monday evening. The box office for the program presented by the literary department on Monday evening, Miss Scowcroft rendered a solo in excellent voice. Mr. Brace's lecture on his trip from Washington, D. C., to Salt Lake was heartily applauded. Next Monday the friends of the league are invited to the league social.

Oddfellows to Entertain
On St. Valentine's night, Friday, February 14 inst., the Oddfellows of the city will give a pleasant entertainment, one of the best of its kind ever given by the order in this city. An orchestra has been engaged, and the refreshments will be provided by the Sisters of Rebecca. An extensive scheme of decorations will be carried out and nothing has been left undone to make the affair an unqualified success. Tickets can be secured from any member of the committee or from an Oddfellow.

Teachers' Institute Meets
The regular quarterly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and an exceptionally fine programme will be provided. A lecture on "Wild Flowers of British Columbia" will be delivered by Mr. Wallace, of the Natural History club, and Miss Mills, the drawing supervisor of Victoria, will speak on the "Old Masters" in painting. Miss Lawson will also give one of her popular readings. The teachers wish it understood that these meetings are open to the public and all desiring to attend are welcome.

Mid-Week Services at Harmony Hall
This evening, and also tomorrow and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock, gospel services will be held in Harmony hall, View street, at which addresses will be given by William I. Moore, of Swarthmore, Saskatchewan. Many of those who heard Mr. Moore speak at the gatherings at the hall last Sunday have expressed their intention of attending these mid-week meetings, his personality and earnest speaking being impressive and helpful, and it is hoped that a large number of the general public will put in an appearance. Mr. Moore has come west on a religious work, chiefly to visit the scattered members of the Society of Friends, but such services as are being held in the evening are entirely undenominational and adapted to both young and old, whether belonging to any denomination or none. The admission is free, and no collection is made.

HOLD FINAL DANCE

Egeria Dance Club Has Pleasant Time
—Address for Naval Men

On Monday evening the final dance of the Dance club of H. M. S. Egeria was held at the naval yard and proved a great success. The dance was given by the ladies and the attendance at the function was exceptionally large. During the evening an address was presented to the naval men by Mrs. Beane, expressing thanks to the members of the Egeria's crew and extending good wishes for the future with a safe journey home to the Old Country. Lieut. Hodgson, secretary of the Dance club, made a suitable reply. During the evening a competition waltz was held, the first prize being won by Miss Ethridge and Mr. Lecocq, the former receiving a silk garment and the latter a silver mounted pipe. The second prize was won by Miss Hynds and Lieut. Hodgson, the prizes being a ladies belt and a pipe respectively.

New houses just in at the Beehive, Douglas street. These cannot be beaten for excellence of style and material. All in latest designs. See their whitewash, it has opened up well. Ladies' pure cashmere hose, 3 pairs \$1.00. These will please you; best English make.

Odd Fellows' Ball, St. Valentine's night, 14th, A. O. U. W. hall. Good music.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PHONE B 1035, ROOM 18, PROMIS BLOCK, 46A GOV'T ST.
A. M. JONES
Agent Smith Premier Typewriters.

Local Bank Clearings.
Local bank clearings for the week ended yesterday totalled \$1,013,581.

Officers Leave For Home
Major Muspratt Williams and Capt. Reed, of the York Point Garrison, two of the officers who remained there when the Canadian government took over the defence works of Esquimalt, will leave shortly for England, following Lieut. Wright, R. E., who has already started for the old country. Canadian officers are being sent to take their places. Lieut. Eaton of the army service corps, has already arrived to take the place of Capt. Reed of the service corps.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken gave a most successful tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Roy Troup, at the Empress yesterday afternoon. The table decorations were daintily and artistically done in pink carnations with maidenhair ferns and pink tulips; cut-glass candelabra with pink shades. Mrs. Roy Troup and Mrs. J. D. Helmcken gave several songs most acceptably to the great delight of the guests, being well accompanied by Mrs. W. R. Higgins with her accomplished skill. Miss Vyvian Bolton played several piano selections very beautifully. The tea took place in the palm room of the hostelry, the service being all that could be desired. Among the guests were Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Bishop and Miss Cridge, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowser, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLagan, of Vancouver; Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. (Dr.) King, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baugh Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McKay, Mrs. and Miss Savage, the Misses Leiser, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Laundry, Mrs. James Harvey, the Misses Blackwood, and Price Ellison, J. F. Garden, A. H. B. MacGowan, H. G. Parsons, W. Hunter, W. F. McKay, W. Manson and J. H. Scofield, M. P. P.'s.

CONCERT AND DANCE IS GREAT SUCCESS

Employees of B. C. Electric Company in This City Enjoy themselves

In every way a success was the concert and dance given by the employees of the B. C. Electric in this city in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening, and was attended by a large number of the friends and admirers of the employees of the company. The dance was attended by 75 couples. The programme for the concert was as follows:
Overture Orchestra
Address by the chairman W. H. Gibson
Song, "Out in the Deep" R. Grant
Recitation, "The Charity Bazaar" Mr. Harby
Flute solo By Mr. Dinsley
Song, "Asleep in the Deep" Mr. Harby
Recitation, "The Man Who Runs the Car" Miss Ivy Gibson
Song, "The Miner" Mr. A. T. Goward
Ventriloquist sketch By Mr. Harby
Song, "Love Me, the World is Mine" Mr. Gardner
Humorous song, "A Different Girl Again" Mr. Anderson
Song, "The Message" Mr. Marsh
The committee in charge of the dance was as follows: Chairman, President W. H. Gibson.
Concert committee—Galger, Harby, Dresser, Polly and Ormlston.
Finance committee—Dewar, Cates and Thornton.
Floor and hall committee—Arnason, Collis, Cole, Duncalf and Redgrave.
Refreshment committee—Gardiner, Dinsley, Walker, Gibson and Farrington.

HAD A DEFICIT

The Cigarmakers' Union Ball Was Not Financially a Success

The regular monthly meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union was held last Friday evening, when the ball committee handed in its report. The members of the union regret very much that a surplus was not secured to swell the funds of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, for which purpose the event has held. The statement of receipts and expenditures was as follows:

Receipts.	
Sale of tickets	\$152.00
Deficit paid by union	13.35
Total	\$165.35
Expenditures.	
Hall rent	\$22.50
Music	27.00
Advertising and printing	30.65
Prizes	43.75
Supper	42.05
Total	\$165.35

CROOKS ARE AT WORK

Reports Have Been Made to Police of Holdup and Robberies

There appears to be a tough element in the city whose operations have been reported to the police. Within the past two weeks several reports have been made of robberies, and on several occasions premises have been entered, though apparently the thieves found nothing to repay them for their work. The influx of undesirable characters from Vancouver, whence they have been driven out by the police of that city, is making itself felt here and a number of arrests of suspicious characters have been made, the parties arrested being driven from the city.
On the evening of Feb. 9, W. Clay, who has been staying at the Strand hotel, was held up in the vicinity of the Driford hotel by two men, of whom he could give absolutely no description. They came up behind him, caught hold of him, and before he could wrest himself free they had disappeared down the street. When he looked through his pockets he missed, so he states, \$15 which he knew he

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This is a new make we have added to our stock and they are giving perfect satisfaction.

Prices from
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VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.



A young lady who came here from Gaul,
In her cheeks has no color at all;
But Van Dyke's Lily Bloom.
She'll apply in her room,
And she'll be the belle of the
EMPRESS BALL

When your doctor writes out his next prescription, bring it here and save money on pure drugs.

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The Great Event of the Season, on
February 18th

We have the latest goods in Dress Wear.



And we make our garments up in the best and most fashionable style. See us in time for the occasion.

Peden's Tailoring Parlors
611 Fort St.

had upon his person. As Clay was more or less intoxicated at the time, he could give the police little or no information which would aid in detecting the hold-up men.
On the same evening the warehouse of the Hudson's Bay company on Wharf street, was entered, but nothing was taken. The door had been pried open with a jimmy, as the marks of the instrument were quite plain.
No clue has as yet been found to the identity of the burglar or burglars who entered the premises of the Hudson's Bay company on the night of Monday, February 3, or the early morning of the following day, and opening the safe, secured about \$200 in cash. The police have been working on the case, but so far no arrests have been made.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., February 11, 1908.

SYNOPSIS.	
The pressure has increased on the coast from California to Skagway and a low pressure area has crossed the upper part of the province and is now central over the Pacific province. The weather is cloudy on the Lower Mainland, and in eastern Oregon and Washington and rain from Vancouver Island to upper California. East of the Rockies the weather is much milder. Light snow has fallen at Regina and rain at Winnipeg.	
TEMPERATURE.	
Victoria, B. C.	32 47
Vancouver	32 47
New Westminster	32 38
Kamloops	18 34
Barkerville	12 24
Port Simpson	30 26
Atlin	6 16
Dawson, Y. T.	—4 —12
Calgary, Alta.	2 34
Winnipeg, Man.	34 36
Portland, Ore.	40 46
San Francisco, Cal.	44 56
FORECASTS.	
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Wednesday: Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds chiefly northerly partly cloudy and colder with occasional sleet or rain. Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, chiefly cloudy and colder with snow or rain.	

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TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., February, 1908.

Date	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.
1	5 16 84	6 58 84	12 19 10	3 20 37	0 7
2	5 18 85	8 10 85	12 13 10	1 21 30	0 9
3	5 24 86	9 18 86	12 04 09	0 22 04	1 4
4	5 32 87	10 25 87	11 55 09	0 22 45	2 2
5	5 40 87	11 31 87	11 46 16	0 23 34	3 1
6	5 48 88	12 38 88	11 37 34	0 24 24	4 0
7	5 56 88	1 45 89	11 28 48	0 25 16	4 7
8	6 04 89	2 52 89	11 19 59	0 26 09	5 5
9	6 12 89	4 00 89	11 11 05	0 27 04	6 4
10	6 20 89	5 08 89	11 02 06	0 28 00	7 3
11	6 28 89	6 16 89	10 53 03	0 28 56	8 2
12	6 36 89	7 24 89	10 44 00	0 29 52	9 1
13	6 44 89	8 32 89	10 34 57	0 30 48	9 59
14	6 52 89	9 40 89	10 25 54	0 31 44	10 48
15	7 00 89	10 48 89	10 16 51	0 32 40	11 37
16	7 08 89	11 56 89	10 07 48	0 33 36	12 26
17	7 16 89	1 04 90	9 58 45	0 34 32	1 15
18	7 24 89	2 12 90	9 49 42	0 35 28	2 04
19	7 32 89	3 20 90	9 40 39	0 36 24	2 53
20	7 40 89	4 28 90	9 31 36	0 37 20	3 42
21	7 48 89	5 36 90	9 22 33	0 38 16	4 31
22	7 56 89	6 44 90	9 13 30	0 39 12	5 20
23	8 04 89	7 52 90	9 04 27	0 40 08	6 09
24	8 12 89	9 00 90	8 55 24	0 41 04	6 58
25	8 20 89	10 08 90	8 46 21	0 42 00	7 47
26	8 28 89	11 16 90	8 37 18	0 42 56	8 36
27	8 36 89	12 24 90	8 28 15	0 43 52	9 25
28	8 44 89	1 32 91	8 19 12	0 44 48	10 14
29	8 52 89	2 40 91	8 10 09	0 45 44	11 03
30	9 00 89	3 48 91	8 01 06	0 46 40	11 52

the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admir

15. This agreement shall not be set

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THE LADIES GALLERY

The ladies' gallery, for which one ballots, and the Speaker's gallery, to which one is invited by the Speaker's wife, were not in those days the fashionable places of resort they have since become. Only a few ultrapolitical ladies frequented them. In the Speaker's gallery, Mrs. Gladstone, picturesque and dignified, always occupied a reserved seat, from which she was seldom absent. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, a tall, handsome woman, whose flashing eyes and raven locks had gained for her among her friends the name of "Britannia," and whose son married Miss Livingston, of New York, was also an habitué and literally seemed to live there. Later, Mrs. Chamberlain joined the group. But the gay butleries of society thought it too serious a place for them.

Now, however, this has quite changed. The present generation are full of the desire of being, or appearing to be serious. For an interesting debate, or to hear a popular politician they will make strenuous efforts to get into the Speaker's gallery. On such an occasion, many of the youngest and prettiest women in London can be found there. Hidden in eastern fashion from masculine sight, fifty or more will sometimes crowd into the small, dark cage to which the ungallant British legislators have relegated them. The ladies in the first row, in a cramped attitude, with their knee against the grille, their necks craned forward, and their ears painfully on the alert, if they wish to hear anything, are supposed to enjoy a great privilege.

Those in the second row, by the courtesy of the first, may get a peep of the gods below. The rest have to fall back on their imagination or retire to a small room in the rear, where they can whisper and have tea. Some take the opportunity to polish off their correspondence, hoping, perhaps, that these letters, written on House of Commons paper, may convey a political favor to the unpolitical recipients. Silence is supposed to be de rigueur, but the thread of many an interesting speech has been lost in the buzz of stage whispers and the coming and going of restless ones. "Is that Mr. —" explains a pretty blonde to her neighbor. "Do lend me

your glasses. Yes, it is he. I wonder if he would dine with me tonight." ("Sh!" comes from a relative of the man who is speaking.) "We are thirteen—so tiresome. I think I must send him a note by the usher." ("Sh!") "I can get the answer at once—so convenient." ("Sh!" "Sh!") "Who is that odious woman hushing me? Darling, keep my chair; I will return in a moment," and amid a jingling of beads and chains and a frou-frou of silk petticoats, the fair one flies to scribble her note. Meanwhile the front row settles down once more to the speech to which they are listening. "What an immoral argument! Just like a Radical's impudence to say such things!" exclaims in no dulcet tones a Conservative peeress, who would be better occupied waking up her lord in the Upper House than crowding out the wife of some member of parliament in the lower.

"Be careful!" says her neighbor; "this wife is next to you." "There are specimens of the remarks one sometimes hears," "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," in the February Century.

LATEST FRENCH STYLES

Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion expert, who has recently returned to this country from Paris, writes in February Woman's Home Companion: "Striped materials continue right on being fashionable, and the woman who needs a gown and one which she can wear for a long time to come need grant that she doesn't care for an empire gown such as fashionable women are wearing in Paris and New York today. On the other hand, she doesn't wish to spend her money for a new evening dress and not have it reflect the new fashion tendencies.

"In this case let her try the high empire girdle, which will give her gown the fashionable short-waisted look. "Skirts are long and extremely close fitting over the hips. The trimming is all toward the foot. Even such flimsy materials as tulle and chiffon cloth are often made up with a band of velvet at the bottom. Entre deux of flit net strikingly embroidered in coarse silk flosses are the fashion as skirt trimmings, and when they are used in this way a touch of the same embroidery is introduced in the blouse.

"Velvet effects are very fashionable, and the skirts of many of the latest evening gowns show very lovely changing effects. For example, a skirt of pale blue chiffon will be made up over a pale blue silk or satin foundation, but just to give it an unusual little touch there will be another chiffon between the outer one and the silk foundation, and this will not be of blue."

Plumes Much in Favor

Feathers have gone up enormously in price this season, and yet feathers one must have. Some hats are nothing but small pouffs of velvet or silk about which is laid a huge feathery ornament that enlarges the circumference of the head a good bit, though the actual hat part is almost unnoticed. This is black brown, agettes are very fashionable, fringe-like feathers, such as the season affects, feathers tied into knots, twisted into spirals, flocked with bright bits of other feathers, bunched into flower-like forms, or coiled, like a fringed-out ribbon into a rosette.

Magistrate—Pat—Murphy, the constable says you were fighting. What have you to say for yourself?
Pat Murphy—Well, your Worship, Oi had a clean white shirt on, an' I was so mighty proud av it that Oi got up a bit av a row wid a man so as Oi could take me coat an' wescot off and show it.—Tit Bits.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

There is in a late issue of the Ottawa Citizen an article purporting to be written by an English woman which contains a great deal of good sense. This woman was the mother of five children, three of whom were old enough to work. The father found it difficult to get employment, and many hardships had to be endured before these English people had learned to accommodate themselves to the new condition amid which they found themselves in their prairie home.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant, will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to subject a helpless family.

On the other hand, a young man who has health and strength can succeed almost anywhere in Canada. Life can hire out till he earns enough to start a home of his own. Yet even the strongest and most successful of the men who have come to the country without money and have gained a competence could tell many a tale of hardship and loneliness that even yet render the pioneer's lot an unenviable one.

The conclusion to which the brave woman who tells the story of her Canadian experiences comes is that it is better to live in a country in which you can earn a competence by working hard than to remain where incessant toil will barely secure the necessities of life.

There are many who imagine that the more a man or a woman spends the better for the community. In this way they justify extravagance in food, in dress or in any of the thousand ways that money may be spent. This is not the opinion of L. M. Welby, a great thinker, who writes in the Contemporary Review. He says that it is only from the savings of the world that the capital comes which is required to extend business and open up new fields of trade.

"Whatever this amount may be, it is this savings fund and this alone by means of which the cost of the new work of the world may be defrayed. From these accumulations, and from nowhere else must be derived from the capital ruthlessly destroyed in war and the sums usefully employed in the works of art and peace."

This wise man thinks the cure for hard times is economy. If people saved part of their earnings instead of spending them all, there would be money enough to carry on the world's work. It is reasonable to think that what is true for the individual be true for the community.

The city of Detroit is planning to close all its saloons and breweries. These places make a revenue of \$60,000 a day and the people of the city believe that the money could be much more profitably spent than by putting it into the pockets of those who are interested in the making of money. A vote cannot be taken until April 1909, but the campaign for the abolition of the liquor traffic in that city has been begun and those who are fighting it are very much in earnest. The wonderful strides that the temperance movement has made within the last few years is among the most wonderful phenomena of the opening years of the century. Whether prohibition will accomplish all that its advocates hope or not will soon be proved. The world has had a long trial of the policy of allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks. Few will declare that its results have been satisfactory or that its operation has been elevated by the movement on the moral and character of the people will be watched with interest. The cause of temperance reform is no longer confined to enthusiasts and philanthropists. It has for its promoters sober statesmen and cleared-headed men of business. It is a force which politicians must reckon and it claims the attention of economists.

Very few, even of those who can afford to wear the costly ornaments, know how much labor is needed to change the diamond in the rough to the finished jewel. The following description of the manufacture of the great diamond presented to the king by the people of the Transvaal shows the immense amount of work required to fit the Cullinan diamond to take its place among the crown jewels: The honor of cutting the Cullinan diamond, which the Transvaal gave to King Edward, has been entrusted to Asscher & Co. The task will be an anxious one, and will occupy a year, although it will be carried on partly by night as well as by day, because King Edward wishes the work hastened. The size of the stone necessitates special tools and machinery. Jonkherr Asscher, the head of the firm, will do the cutting in an isolated work room. Instructions were given to him at a special audience when the chief of cutting is not going on, the diamond will be kept in one of the many compartments of a safe, equipped with a burglar alarm and guarded by two officials. The compartment will be changed from time to time.

Perhaps there are few phases of modern life that are more unappreciated than that of young and beautiful women allowing themselves to be put upon exhibition. At various times parties of girls chosen for their comeliness have left Canada or the United States to make a tour more or less extensive of the old world. Last month there was an exhibition in London of two hundred girls, chosen from thousands perhaps tens of thousands of applicants of young women in England and France. These girls were dressed in the most beautiful and costly costumes and formed a spectacle brilliant, no

doubt, but scarcely pleasant. The young women who allow themselves to be put on exhibition in this way are devoid of the instincts of true womanhood.

Although beauty of form and face is a great gift it is as true now as ever it was that it is of little value when unaccompanied by those qualities of mind and heart which, after all, are of the highest and most lasting worth.

WOMAN'S WORK

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting meeting was held in the cathedral schoolroom. A number of subjects connected with women, which are to be discussed at the Pan-Canadian Congress were considered, and several very interesting papers were read by ladies present.

The meeting was presided over by His Lordship Bishop Perrin. The meeting, not only of bishops and clergy, but of laymen and women of the Anglican communion, for the discussion of subjects of common interest, was the bishop said, a unique occasion. The interest in the event was growing by leaps and bounds in the old country. Already 10,000 tickets had been sold for the united meeting in Albert hall. At former church congresses an attendance of three or four thousand was considered very large.

An allusion was then made to the subjects, to which the ladies had devoted their attention during the last month. Mrs. Averil then read an interesting paper on the subject of "Marriage and Divorce."

The terrible prevalence of the evil of divorce in the United States was spoken of, and the unhappy consequences to children alluded to in feeling terms. To the absence of religious teaching, many attributed the evil as well as the still more terrible practice of suicide. "This was an age of rush and excitement. Marriage was undertaken without due consideration and wives and husbands chafed under the bonds they had so hastily forged. Fifteen years ago the reader had never met a divorced person. Now scarcely any community was so small that men or women were not to be found there who had sought the aid of the law to release them from vows solemnly undertaken.

The reluctance of young women to accept the responsibilities of motherhood was touched upon, and a beautiful picture was drawn of the tender love between parents and children. The danger of breaking down the old barriers between right and wrong was shown. Allusion was made to the helplessness of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. In the course of her address Mrs. Averil related some very touching personal reminiscences.

The bishop said a few words concerning the duty of the clergy with regard to divorced persons, who presented themselves for remarriage, and said that before a license was issued the officials should ascertain whether or not either of the persons had been divorced. In the absence of Mrs. Cooper the bishop read an admirable paper prepared by that lady on "Gambling Among Women."

Mrs. Cooper took the ground that card playing for stakes, however small, was wrong. Card playing was in itself an intellectual pleasure. The element of gambling added nothing to it. It was the craving for excitement to which it ministered that led to ruin. Mrs. Cooper believed that the practice of playing cards in the afternoon was the cause of much waste of time.

A short discussion followed, joined in by the bishop, Miss Crease, Miss Toller and Mrs. Robertson. Mrs. Dickson followed with a paper on "The Attitude of Churchwomen Towards Amusements."

While the writer believed in the necessity for amusement she did not think that any hard and fast rules should be made as to what amusements should be engaged in. "The apostle's injunction should be followed, 'Be Temperate in All Things.' Women had great influence, and if it were exercised lovingly and wisely, great good would be done.

Mrs. Toller read a paper on working women, in which she contended that married women could not engage in wage earning without doing injustice to the home. She did not think that the influence of the husband was a good one, as it took away an incentive to exertion.

Miss Crease pointed to the fact that all women were not married, and thought that young girls might very properly assist in maintaining the home.

Mrs. Robertson read a short but excellent paper on the evils of the drink habit. She did not think the habit was on the increase. The dangers of the use of alcoholic stimulants to the physical, mental and social condition of women was pointed out.

Women should both by precept and example do all in their power to discourage the drinking customs of the day.

At the next meeting to be held in March, the following subjects will come up for consideration.

1. Phases of modern religious belief—their truth and error.
2. Alleged loss of interest in education amongst highly educated women.
3. Need for better religious education for the young and of more theological religious and Biblical study for thinking women.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Mission Circle of Calvary Baptist church, which was to be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, has been postponed, owing to death having entered the family of one of the prominent members.

"Bachelors," said George Ade at a dinner—Mr. Ade is himself a bachelor—"have a certain grim and sardonic humor, due, no doubt, to the bleakness of their lonely lives. I was once remonstrating with a bachelor in New York.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

L. M. Bamfill, of Montreal, who has been spending a few weeks in the city on a visit, leaves today on the Chippewa for Seattle, whence he will take the North Coast Limited for his home in Montreal.

Mrs. M. Bernath and Miss A. C. Grayson, who have been visiting with friends in the city, left yesterday for their home in North Yakima, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fuller, of Whitehall, New York, who have been making a short stay with friends in the city, leave this afternoon via the Chippewa and the North Coast Limited on their return journey.

Andrew Couch left this morning on the Princess-Victoria for Vancouver en route to his home in Toronto. Mr. Couch has been spending the summer in the north.

A. J. Mackenzie, accompanied by his niece, both of whom have been spending several weeks in the city, left this morning by the Princess-Victoria for Portage la Prairie, Man.

G. H. Webster, manager of the Vancouver General Contract company, who has been in the city for a day or two on business, returned on this morning's boat for Vancouver.

Among the passengers on the Princess-Victoria this morning for Vancouver were the following: Mrs. Mills, F. Robertson, W. G. Stebbing, J. E. Davidson, F. G. Armstrong, W. B. Daves, J. D. Dobie, J. Listowel, W. W. Duncan, J. A. McCrossan, Mrs. F. H. Kingscote, A. E. Ashcroft, Mrs. J. Pears, Dr. Hall, G. R. Reed, J. R. Goodall, E. B. Knight, J. A. Brown and E. R. Hughes.

S. Shaw, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, returned on Monday evening from an extended trip to the Old Country.

Harry Wright, ex-M. P. P. of Nelson, is a guest at the Empress.

J. King, who has been ill for some time, is now convalescent.

TRIED RECIPES

Corn and Tomato Soup.

Corn and tomato soup possesses as much nourishment as some of the usual luncheon meat dishes and it is very easily prepared without a stock. To make enough for six persons melt a teaspoonful of butter in a saucepan, add one finely chopped onion, one bay leaf and twelve whole green peppers; cook five minutes without boiling; add a tablespoonful of flour, stir and cook two minutes; add one can of tomatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, a quarter teaspoonful of pepper; stir and cook ten minutes longer. Then add a pint of water and cook another ten minutes, after which press through a sieve. Next add one can of corn, and boil all ten minutes. Mix the yolks of two eggs with half a cupful of cream, or instead of cream, two tablespoonfuls of unsweetened canned milk may be used, and let the whole heat; then serve.

Minestoa.

This is a thick, Italian soup, wholesome and sustaining. It is made by taking two medium-sized carrots and cutting them up fine, one onion, two stalks of celery, a quarter of a head of cabbage, half a cupful of finely sliced okra. Place them in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of butter and cook the whole ten minutes. When this is done take a tablespoonful of rice, a quart of good soup stock, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and boil slowly, well covered for an hour. Serve the soup with grated Parmesan cheese.

Celery Salad.

For a delicious celery salad cut the celery up into inch pieces and split each one. Rub perfectly dry in a towel and set on ice. Prepare a small cup of English walnut meats and two heaping tablespoonfuls of chopped olives, with a cup of stiff mayonnaise. Just before serving mix all together well and put into a salad bowl, and put celery leaves around the edge; do not use lettuce. Be careful not to put the mayonnaise on the celery till the last moment, and have the mayonnaise thick.—Harper's Bazar.

Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy

Put into a deep kettle two cupfuls New Orleans molasses, one cup of granulated sugar, one level tablespoonful of vinegar, one level teaspoonful of soda; if desired drop a few drops on top as it begins to cool, and as it is pulled the whole mass will be flavored; butter your hands lightly and when the candy is cool enough to handle pull it but do it over, pull again and so on until the candy is as light colored as desired; draw out into sticks and cut into lengths with shears.

Banana Pudding

To one quart of scalded milk add the well beaten yolks of three eggs, a tablespoonful of cornstarch wet with a little cold milk, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Boil gently until it becomes a smooth, thick cream. Peel and slice three bananas and lay in the pudding dish and pour the cream over them. Make a meringue with the whites of the eggs beaten stiffly, a little sugar and some grated lemon peel. Pile this over the cream and bananas and bake in a moderate oven until nicely browned. Serve cold.

Bananas are now ripened by electricity. A flood of light is said to have the same effect as that of the sun.

FEBRUARY ZONOPHONE RECORDS

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971—Merry Widow March.
955—Popular Chorus Medley Twostep.
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961—Much Obligated to You Coon Song
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INQUISITION IN RUSSIA

With a rigor that recalls the Spanish Inquisition does the church in Russia punish any open searching after the higher truth, any unsanctioned attempt to apply practically the teachings of Christ, especially on the part of those within its own fold. The records of the Solovetzkaia monastery contain an account of a man who was cast into its prison at the age of 25, and held there, because he refused to recant, till he was 90. He was then (about 1880) offered his freedom, but as relatives and friends were gone, and life meant nothing to him, he begged and was granted the favor of remaining in the prison till his death.

The case of Fr. Tzvetkoff is an example of the fate likely to befall a man who sincerely, devoutly, begins to question the teachings of the church. A simple and loved priest, who tried to fill his life with good deeds, Fr. Tzvetkoff had long been troubled by doubts over certain of the church's dogmas. For the ease of his perplexity he went on a pilgrimage in the early part of 1901 to several chief cities, where he asked the opinion of high officials of the church on his doubts. He was merely a seeker for the truth. At no time did he express his questionings publicly, nor try to disturb the faith of others. When he returned to his village he was seized and carried to a monastic prison. His offense was his doubt. He besought the authorities for a trial, but no response came to him, waiting in his damp, closely guarded cell. He had only two meals a day, composed of a watery cabbage soup and black bread of the worst quality; during winter he nearly froze of nights, though he slept in all his clothing.

For two years and a half Fr. Tzvetkoff endured this terrible entombment, hoping for a trial. Then when hope was no longer enduring and prison life was no longer endurable and hope was gone, Fr. Tzvetkoff decided that death was best. Toward the end of 1903 he began to refuse food. This had some effect, for his weak body was carried from the prison into the monastery proper, where conditions were better. However, he had barely begun to recover when he was suddenly moved back into his cell in the prison. To him this was like being locked up in his grave. Again he refused food. For twenty-one days he did not eat; then, scarcely alive, he was again carried into the monastery. As strength returned to him here, his spirit of meek doubt was succeeded by a spirit of defiance. He watched his chance, and at length managed to elude his guards and make his escape. The case against him was so slender that in the roused state of Russia then existing the church hesitated to pursue him, and the last I heard of Fr. Tzvetkoff he was still at liberty.

From an article in Everybody's Magazine.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Fastidious housekeepers are bestowing quite as much attention upon the furnishings of their kitchen as upon any other part of the house. The modern kitchen is sanitary in every respect, and it gleams with white enamel, porcelain fittings, glass topped tables and white sinks. But the most attractive feature of this realm is the array of kitchen utensils and receptacles. These shine from being perfectly kept and from being made from a material which survives the treatment through which such articles must be put.

Aluminum is generally considered the most satisfactory material for kitchen ware. It costs more than the majority of other kinds, but it is safe to use, is easily cleaned and always looks well. Careless women sometimes choose certain kinds of enamel ware for cooking and preserving, and then wonder why the food has a peculiar taste, which is due to the ware alone. If a part of the enamel becomes chipped it is really unsafe to use, especially when anything with acid is cooked in it.

Brass and copper kitchenware is excellent if the pieces are well lined. They are more difficult to keep bright, but they repay the effort expended upon them when they form a glittering row against the white walls. The simplest and most convenient way to arrange one's kitchen utensils is to have a flat six-inch board fastened horizontally against the wall on three or four sides, well filled with hooks of various sizes and kinds. This keeps the pots and pans out of the way, but in easy reach when needed.

The other necessities of the kitchen, jars for sugar, pois for spices and the little odds and ends that must be kept on hand, may be arranged in porcelain receptacles. Germany, England and Holland are supplying us with some fascinating jars in white with blue or brown patterns—in fact, in any of the popular colors which one might choose for kitchen furnishings. These jars may be had in sizes ranging from the tiniest little spice pot to one large enough to hold specially sifted and selected flour.

Ordinarily these jars have covers to match, and it is one of the housewife's greatest joys to arrange the jars on the shelves which she has put up in the pantry. These shelves are either enamelled white or they are made of thick plate glass with porcelain or nickel supports. Wherever porcelain fittings can be substituted for metal it is infinitely better.

The world's Sunday schools total at 262,000 with 26,000,000 attendants.

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The Sporting World

MANY CLAIMANTS FOR PUG CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fighters From Coast to Coast Claims a Title Based on Weight Question

It is questionable if ever in the history of pugilism there has been so much controversy about the titles of the various classes as there is at present and so many claimants for the championship. Almost every boxer from Maine to California claims some sort of title, and most of these titles are based on questions of weight. It has reached the point where the fighters now base their rights to titles on their ability to make a stipulated weight, and it has been solemnly asserted that certain men are not champions because they cannot come forward and fight on the terms of a stipulated weight at the ringside.

For example, Jeffries, when he announced his retirement as heavyweight champion of the world, said that he would give the title to Marvin Hart. With half a dozen other young heavies in the running, this was an absurdity and not a serious claim to the championship, but Hart thought it was a good thing for him and tried to pose as the champion. Tommy Burns, however, thought he had as much claim to title, and some more, as Hart had, and suggested that a match would settle the question of superiority. The match was made and was fought at Los Angeles February 25, 1906. Burns won all the rounds and the decision was given to him, and got the decision on points at the end of the twentieth round.

Still Burns was not the champion, but he asked those who thought they had a better claim to come forward and fight him. Jack O'Brien, having beaten Fitzsimmons, former holder of the title, rushed to the front. O'Brien had a six-round victory over Burns to his credit, and also a twenty-round draw, and he made another match. This took place May 8, 1907, in Los Angeles and Burns won decisively, chasing O'Brien all over the ring and leaving him heavily punished. It is also on record that O'Brien thought he had Burns' promise to "lie down" in the last fight, and that the champion double-crossed Confessor Jack and beat him.

As O'Brien had beaten Al Kaufman, who in turn had beaten Sam Berger and who later disposed of Mike Schreck, Burns came to the conclusion that he had done enough to lay claim to the American title and did so. Then he clinched the Australian title by putting Billy Squires away in a round, and made himself champion of the world by defeating Gunner Moir in London December 2 in ten rounds.

It is true that Burns has not beaten Jack Johnson, every man regarding him as the best heavyweight in the world next to Jeffries, but the champion is on record with a promise to meet the man who can soon as he returns to America and as far as the world is asked to go at present. Judged by precedent, Burns' failure to meet Johnson does not affect the validity of his title.

The middleweight class has been complicated by questions of weight and also by the claims of Bob Fitzsimmons. Fitz won the title from Jack Dempsey, America's greatest middleweight in New Orleans January 14, 1891. The stipulated weight was 154 pounds, ringside, and Fitzsimmons surprised all hands by coming out at 147 1/2. Dempsey was outclassed in all particulars.

From the time that Fitz beat Dempsey until the present, a period of sixteen years, Fitzsimmons has not been in a middleweight contest, and has made no attempt to defend the title he won from Dempsey. After Fitz lost the heavyweight title to Jeffries, in 1898, eight years from that time he beat Dempsey for the middleweight championship, he announced that he still held the middleweight title and was ready to defend it against all comers. But no one paid any attention to him. He had forfeited his claim to the middleweight championship, and it was securely held by Tommy Ryan, a young fellow who showed remarkable class.

At the time Fitzsimmons announced his retirement as middleweight champion Ryan laid claim to the title and fought steadily and consistently. He beat almost every middleweight of his class in the country, and a few years ago had practically exhausted the crop. But in the last few years a new cluster of formidable 158-pounders have come to the front, and unless Ryan bestir himself he will lose the title the same way that Fitz lost it—through neglect.

The contenders for the title have narrowed down to a quartette of dangerous men. Hugo Kelly, of Chicago, William Papko, the Illinois thunderbolt; Stanley Ketchell, the Montana Walloper; and Sam Langford, the negro; Langford being the best of all, are now in line for honors. If Ryan remains in retirement until these men have settled the question of supremacy he will be compelled to fight the best of the lot or give up the title. It looks as if Ryan intended to let the title go by default, although he is quoted as saying that he objects to the claim of the youngsters that they are in the hunt for the laurels.

PLAN INTERNATIONAL OCEAN YACHT RACE

Course Will Be One Christopher Columbus Sailed on Voyage To New World

Boston, Mass., Feb. 10.—An international ocean yacht race on an historic course from Palo, Spain, to the Canary Islands over which Christopher Columbus sailed on the first stage of his voyage to the New World, has been arranged for next summer by the yachtmen of Spain, according to advices received here by the members of the Eastern Yacht club.

All the yacht clubs of North and South America will be invited to join with the Spanish and it is possible that European clubs may also be asked to participate but at present it is intended to confine the race to those countries directly benefited by the discovery of Columbus. The event had its initiative with the Royal Mediterranean Yacht club, of Malaga, and its suggestion to the authorities of the city of Espana that the race be started from that port, met a ready and cordial response.

It is expected that King Alfonso will witness the start and receive the visiting yachtmen before they leave on their voyage. Although the course like that of the New York-Bermuda contest last year is straightaway, due south-west, the yachts will have more favorable winds and better weather than is usually experienced on this side of the Atlantic.

UNION WILL BE ASKED TO INVESTIGATE CAUSES

Circumstances Between Vancouver and Nanaimo to Be Investigated

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—The British Columbia Rugby Union will be asked to investigate the circumstances attending the meeting between Vancouver and Nanaimo in the latter city on February 1. The Vancouver union took the matter up at a special meeting held last evening, and decided to put it up to the provincial union executive. J. S. Tait, who was referee in the game, and who complained to the local union of the treatment accorded him both by the Nanaimo players and spectators, was asked to prepare his complaint to the British Columbia union, which he will do today.

A wire was dispatched to Nanaimo inquiring whether a team would be sent here for the scheduled game next Saturday. If the Miners come, the league fixture will take place, though judging from the remarks passed at last night's meeting the locals are not particularly desirous of playing Nanaimo again until some definite guarantee can be secured from the latter club that there will be no repetition in the future of the rowdiness complained of by Mr. Tait.

Some of the members of the local union were desirous of severing all athletic relations with Nanaimo, but this was considered too extreme a step to take, meaning as it would the death of the British Columbia Rugby Union, which the Vancouver union has done so much to foster. Captain Clarence Marpole was of the opinion that Nanaimo should be given another chance, deeming that a censure from the British Columbia union would be sufficient to cover the cause. Of course if there should be another affair of the kind, he admitted that then some more drastic action might be taken. His views prevailed, as a resolution was carried passing the complaint of Mr. Tait along to the British Columbia union, with the endorsement of the Vancouver union.

Yacht Club Meeting

The Victoria Yacht club will hold a meeting on the evening of February 13 and all those interested in yachting are requested to attend. The object of the meeting is to amalgamate interests and every one is invited to attend whether boat owners or not. The date of the meeting was formerly announced as the 14th, but as this is the date of the Paderewski concert, the date has been changed to the 13th.

MANITOBA CURLING CLUB

Twentieth Annual Bonsel Opens in Winnipeg With One Hundred and Thirty Rinks Attending

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—The twentieth annual bonsel of the Manitoba branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling club opens here tomorrow with 130 rinks in attendance. Eastern Ontario is represented by J. W. Plaville, of Lindsay, with his crack rink. Many American rinks arrived today from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth also. A rink from Dawson City, in the Yukon. The weather is very mild and it is likely the games scheduled for tomorrow will have to be postponed.

The independent telephone system in Nanaimo district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

ARMSTRONG CONCERT

AN ARTISTIC SUCCESS

Victoria Musicians "Delight" a Large and Enthusiastic Audience

The concert given in the Institute hall last evening by Mr. Frank Armstrong, of this city, assisted by Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Miss Lugin, Miss Wilfred Lugin and Mr. Arthur Gore, drew a large audience and was a great success in every way. The opening number was a sonata for piano and violin, by Mrs. Robertson and Mr. Armstrong. It consists of a group of three movements, and the composer is Edward Grieg. His name ensures that the music will be brilliant and marked by special qualities. Grieg's work is not of the ordinary class, but occupies a field of its own. The two players were admirably in rapport. Mrs. Robertson always seizes upon the composer's thought and makes it with precision and force, by which volume of tone is not alone meant, but fullness and breadth of expression. Mr. Armstrong exhibits the same quality. For so young a player his treatment of his several subjects is remarkable. He gains steadily in facility of expression and brilliancy of execution. One need not be a prophet to foresee for him a brilliant future. The applause which greeted each of the movements was shown by the appreciation of the audience.

The second number was "The Gypsies" by Brahms, and was sung by the Misses Lugin. In this song Brahms has sought to convey his idea of the character of the Gypsy. He does it abundantly in contrasts and brilliant passages. It was beautifully sung, the voices of the singers being in perfect harmony, and the difficult passages faultlessly executed. The song calls for much light and shade and this was given with great taste. Responding to the enthusiasm of the young ladies gave Mendelssohn's well known well-known "I Would That My Love." This beautiful song is in marked contrast to "The Gypsies." It is flowing and exquisitely sweet, and the manner in which the audience received it demonstrated their approval of the manner in which it was executed.

Mr. Arthur Gore followed with "The Message," by Mildeberg. It is a fine song and Mr. Gore sang it finely. He has a voice of excellent quality, strong, full and sympathetic. He was warmly encored and rendered another very beautiful number.

Mr. Armstrong then rendered a group of four violin solos. The first was an air for the G string by Matteoni. It is a very pretty thing and was rendered with excellent manner. The second member of the group was a Gavotte by Martini. This was an exceedingly dainty composition. It called for delicate treatment, and Mr. Armstrong captivated his audience by his manner of playing it. The third member was a Menuet by Beethoven, which enabled the audience to hear the talented young violinist in a somewhat different style of composition. The fourth was Rigaudon by Rameau, a brilliant morsel. These four pieces gave the audience a fine sample of Mr. Armstrong's skill. The applause at the close was enthusiastic and he responded by giving an exquisite composition by Dvorak, called "Humoresque."

Mrs. Robertson followed with a piano solo, a "Prelude," by Rachmanoff. This is a brilliant composition and Mrs. Robertson played it brilliantly. She was very heartily encored and gave a waltz by Brahms, which was all too short for the audience.

Miss Wilfred Lugin then sang two numbers by Handel. The first was "When in Thy Dear Eyes I Gaze," a song calling for sympathetic rendition. It was sung in a manner that held the audience entranced and evoked very hearty applause. The second number was "In the Lovely Month of May," which is bright and spirited. It was sung with admirable control and yet with sufficient power to appeal to her audience and arouse their enthusiasm. She was recalled and sang "An Irish Mother's Lullaby," by Margaret Ruthven Lang, an haunting sort of melody with a marked touch of the peculiarities of Irish song. The audience appreciated its delicate rendering in a very high degree.

The closing number was a concerto by Mendelssohn, which was a change from the programme. This very difficult composition was given by Mr. Armstrong in masterly style, and was highly appreciated.

The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Robertson, with the exception of those to Mr. Gore's songs, which were by Mr. Russell. It is needless to say that they were admirably done.

The verdict of the audience after the close of the concert was one of hearty approval. A very pleasing feature of it is that all the performers are residents of the city. In these ladies and gentlemen Victoria has a group of artists of exceptional merit, and if they appear again on any occasion they can count safely upon a crowded house.

Tonight's Concert

The concert in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C. A. football teams, senior and intermediate, tonight in the First Presbyterian Church schoolroom is expected to be a rare treat, and judging from the names of those assisting, there can be no question as to the merit of the programme. The four Presbyterian church choirs are also the diversions of J. G. Brown, will give several of their famous part songs. The First Presbyterian choir male quartette will also give several selections of a humorous character. Mrs. Gleason and Mrs. McCallum are too well known in the realms of elocution to need any mention here. Mrs. Gregson, Miss Schl and Miss Sherit are strong favorites in musical circles. Messrs. Morrison, McLean, Perry and J. G. Brown hold premier positions in vocal arena. Mr. Lewis Hall will act as accompanist. For these reasons it is expected that the hall will be crowded to the doors but if that is not sufficient, the worthlessness of the object of the concert should be additional reason. Tickets have been in demand and those desiring good seats should secure their tickets in advance or go early.

"Red Feather" This Evening.

This evening De Koven, Klein and Cook's "Red Feather" will be at the Victoria Theatre. This is one of the most notable comic opera presentations of the past few years, and from all reports is fully deserving of the modicum of praise that has been bestowed upon it. From the day that Reginald

De Koven offered the musical public the sparkling airs of "Robin Hood," although since that his successes have been many, he has not written such brilliant music as that which he embodied in the score of "Red Feather." There are solos that are masterpieces, duets that for faintness, grace and expression are unsurpassed, inspiring marches, stirring choruses and robust ensembles that fully merit the most flattering commendation that has been accorded them. To interpret this music, Manager Joseph M. Gaites has gathered a company of singers who are fully adequate to perform the important task assigned them. The prima donna of the organization is Miss Cheridah Simpson, who possesses a remarkably sweet voice, and in addition is an accomplished actress. In all, the company numbers some seventy-five artists, and has gained the reputation of being the best singing and acting light opera body on tour. A luxurious production, costing in the neighborhood of \$70,000, was made by the Ziegfeld Opera company, and this will be seen in all of its lavishness of detail. An important auxiliary is the augmented orchestra. ***

Paderewski Friday Evening.

It is said that Poland found in music revenge for oppression and dismemberment. It might also be said that when "the fair land of Poland was ploughed by the hoof of the ruthless invader," a crop of pianists sprang up to maintain the glory of the empire. Poland may well be proud of her composers. Chopin said the last word in piano music. Tchaikowsky, the greatest name in more modern instrumental music, was of Polish descent. Sembrich and the de Reszkes are Poles. The list of pianists includes Chopin, Leschetizki, Moszkowski, Silvestri and Josef Hofman. And from Poland comes the most commanding individuality among virtuosos since Paganini, Jan Ignace Paderewski.

Paderewski was born on November 6, 1860, in Kurylowka in Podolia, a province of Russian Poland. His father suspected of patriotism, was in 1863 banished to Siberia, whence he returned several years later a broken man. Paderewski's mother, who had inherited his genius from his mother who died when he was a child. He exhibited great talent at an early age, but he had little real training until, as a youth, he went to Warsaw and studied the piano under Janotha and harmony under Roguski. His first concert tour was made when he was sixteen in Russia, and he has since been touring the world. He has composed many compositions and those of other people; but everything he played was really his own for he did not know the music and had so little technique that when he came to a hard place he improvised to fill up the gap. Incidentally, this tour was made in the winter and he had so few clothes that he was cold most of the time.

He returned to Warsaw, determined to be a composer rather than a pianist and in 1879 was made professor in the Warsaw Conservatory. He married Rose Hassal, a Polish girl, and their short life together was one of privation and love. She died at the end of a year, leaving him a son, Hippolyte, who died in 1901. After his wife's death, Paderewski devoted himself entirely to his art.

He went to Berlin and studied composition with Kiehl and Liszt and in 1882 went to Vienna to study the piano with Leschetizka. For a short time he was professor in the Strassburg Conservatory and then he returned to Vienna to continue his piano studies devoting the greater part of each day to scale playing. His debut was made in Vienna in 1887. In the spring of 1888 he played in Berlin, Paris and London. In London his first recital was a failure, but with the second began that long series of triumphs which have not their parallel in the history of music.

His name began to be heard in America. A little Mozartean minute which he had written as a joke became familiar to every professional and amateur in this country and the public was in a measure prepared for him when he made his first appearance in America in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 17, 1891. The critics shook their heads. Here was something unusual and they were not quite sure. But with the public there was no doubt. After the Carnegie Hall concert he started to give a series of recitals in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden, but was soon forced to return to the larger hall in order to accommodate all those who wished to hear him.

In that tour, in the space of six months he gave one hundred and seventeen concerts. Returning the following season he gave sixty-seven in twenty-six cities and the gross receipts of these amounted to over \$100,000. Equally successful tours he made in this country in 1896, 1900, 1902 and 1905. In these tours he has visited nearly every city of importance in the country and his favor with the public has if anything increased.

In the summer of 1904 he went to Australia for the first time, spending the spring of the following year in America. Each spring he gives a number of recitals in Great Britain and Spain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia gladly acknowledge his supremacy.

In 1901 he married a second time, his present wife having been Mme. Helene Gorski, a beautiful Polish woman of rank. In that same year he had produced in Dresden his first opera "Manru," a work which was distinguished musically but was hampered by a weak libretto. It was produced at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, in the following spring and there Paderewski one day broke all known records. Its second performance at the Metropolitan was on a Saturday afternoon and the house was filled to its utmost capacity, the gross receipts being over \$13,000. On the afternoon Paderewski, in opposition to his own opera, gave a recital in Carnegie hall to an audience which overflowed into the corridors, the gross receipts being a trifle over \$6,000.

If Paderewski were not the astonishing pianist that he is his fame would be secure as a composer, for he is one of the few men now writing music who unite originality of thought with technical mastery. The pity is that he has composed so little. Besides "Manru" he has written two important works for piano and orchestra, a number of works for piano and some songs of great interest. He is now at work on a symphony and has practically finished his second opera, the work of which is the work of the famous French poet, Catulle Mendes. The theme is the ancient Hindu legend of "Sakuntala," made familiar to concert-goers by Goldmark's beautiful overture of that name.

The present tour of Paderewski in America is his seventh, and third under the direction of Charles A. Ellis of Boston. The tour will about twenty-five times between the end of October

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Pantages Theatre.

Both matinee and night performances at the Pantages yesterday were well patronized and indications point to a successful business for the current week. The general verdict is that the programme, as usual, is fully up to the standard in every particular; in fact, every act is a headliner.

The musical Simpsons are first class in their particular line, and the patrons of this house cannot fail to appreciate their act, as it is one in which great ability and cleverness is displayed.

Claude Roode, a late feature with Ringling Bros. circus, is justly entitled to the name of the world's wonder wire walker. Mr. Roode has something entirely new in his act and accomplishes some very difficult and interesting feats.

Philbrook and Reynolds in their German comedy sketch, "Miss Steno, Stenographer," are a clever team of entertainers, and manage to keep the audience in good humor throughout their turn.

The Misses Feurt and Wendow are two young ladies with exceptionally fine voices. Their solos and duets are extremely good, and, judging from the hearty applause received, they will make a host of friends among the music lovers this week.

Lewis Blackburn, the song illustrator, who replaces Miss Crawford, is bound to become a big favorite at once, and the management has been very fortunate in securing the services of this gentleman. Mr. Blackburn is the possessor of a splendid voice and knows how to handle it to good advantage.

The Pantagescope has, as usual, a good film of reproductions, "The Shaughraun," an Irish romance, which concludes an entertainment that will meet with approval.

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed an elderly lady to a laborer who currendered his seat in a crowded tram car, "thank you very much."

"That's orl right, mum," was the rejoinder.

As the lady sat down the chivalrous laborer added: "Wot I see is a man, never ort to let a woman stand. Some men never got up unless she's pretty; but you see, mum, it don't make no difference to me!"—Judy.

and the first of May. His only concert in Victoria will be Friday evening in the Victoria theatre at the Victoria Musical Society's third concert. ***

The New Grand.

A long bill of eight numbers, which runs nearly two hours and which includes, besides the regular stock numbers, five big feature acts, any one of which is worthy to head the average programme, is the splendid entertainment that is being offered at the New Grand this week for the edification of its patrons. There is not a number that does not contribute its quota to the enjoyment of the evening; not one, as often happens, which patrons endure with ill-concealed impatience, in the hope of seeing something better afterwards. Everything is good and it will be a matter of surprise if the popular theatre does not at least equal the best week's business it has yet done.

The Four Brown Bros. and Doc Kealey have a fine musical act which opens with a rousing introduction on two clarinettes, two horns and a trombone, the boys being attired in smart military costume. Selections are played on bells, saxophones and a big xylophone on which all five play at once, and abundant comedy is furnished by Doc Kealey, made up as a blackface minstrel. Dan Crimmins and Rose Gare present a sketch entitled, "By the Sea Waves," for which special scenery is carried. This is one of the funniest skits that have been seen here in a long time. Both are comedians of a rare order and a natural disparity in size is accentuated in making up to a degree that is ridiculous and laughable in the extreme. De Witt Young and Sister have a juggling act unlike any others that have been seen here, and better than most of them. Mr. Young juggles an infinite variety of unusual articles, including a full sized bedstead, and Miss Young helps out with clever boomerang throwing. Rose and the Savans present a sketch they call "The Automobile Disaster," which keeps the audience convulsed during the whole time it is on the stage. Thos. J. Price has another pretty illustrated song entitled, "Goodbye Sweetheart Goodbye." Two new sets of moving pictures are called, "The Need of Gold," and "Laughing Gus," and the orchestra plays as an overture to selections from "The Red Mill," by Victor Herbert.

On the Waterfront

SATSUMA MARU A TOTAL LOSS

Japanese Schooner Wrecked
Near Yakutat On Southeast-
ern Alaskan Coast

NEWS COMES FROM JUNEAU

A Private Telegram Reached
Victoria Yesterday Telling
Of Disaster

News was received in the city yesterday morning of the wreck of the Japanese schooner Satsuma Maru, near Yakutat on the southeastern Alaskan coast.

Advices of the disaster were received in a private despatch from Juneau, whither news of the loss had been carried by one of the small coasting steamers plying from the westward to the new Alaskan capital.

The Satsuma Maru drove ashore on the rocks near Yakutat, according to the brief despatch received here. No information was given with regard to the crew. She is a new three-masted Japanese schooner, reported to be owned by E. King, the well known owner of sealing schooners at Hakodate, and was on her way from Killisnoo, Alaska, where she loaded a cargo of salt salmon for Japan.

The Satsuma Maru arrived at Ketchikan last autumn from Japan on her maiden voyage and her master endeavored to buy a cargo for the vessel. Some excitement was occasioned by reports from Ketchikan following the arrival of the Japanese schooner that her crew were engaged in chartering the Alaskan coast, etc. The schooner, though, came peacefully to buy salt salmon, considered a delicacy in Japan, and after loading started about two months ago for Japan.

WILL LAUNCH RIVER STEAMER THIS MORNING

New Vessel For Hudson's Bay Company
Will Be Slid Into Water
Of Arm at 10 O'clock

The new river steamer, which, it is stated will be named the Cassiar, built by Alex. Watson, for the Hudson Bay company to replace the steamer Mount Royal lost last August in the Skeena river at Kitseles canyon, will be launched this morning at 10 o'clock at the ways of the builder, at the foot of Garbally road, from where the hull will be towed to the Hudson's Bay wharf, where the engines, built by the Polson Iron Works, of Toronto are to be installed. The steamer will be christened by Mrs. S. B. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, who has superintended the construction of the new river steamer. The Cassiar is 138 feet long, and 30 feet beam, and will have accommodation for forty first class passengers.

HILSTON SPEAKS OVERDUE DOVENBY

Delayed Vessel Reinsured At Ten Per
Cent Is Seen in Atlantic By
Coal Ship

The coal laden ship Hilston, Capt. Corrance, was towed into Esquimalt harbor early yesterday morning and after daylight was moored to the coal wharf, where H. M. S. Egeria has been lying for some time, the survey steamer being moved to the naval yard wharf. Capt. Corrance, of the Hilston, reports having spoken the overdue British bark Dovenby, 171 days out from Cardiff for Valparaiso, and reinsured at 10 per cent. The Dovenby was in the Atlantic, near the Equator when sighted by the Hilston about the beginning of October. The British ship Winford, with cargo for San Francisco, was also sighted in the Atlantic.

After leaving Cardiff the Hilston had light winds to the line, which was reached in 42 days, and as a coincidence the vessel reached Cape Horn in the same time. Strong southeast trades were experienced until nearing the River Platte, off which strong gales were encountered. Fine weather was had when rounding Cape Horn, and the Hilston made a quick run up the South Pacific reaching the line in 30 days. For twenty days afterward she had northerly winds. After she lost the northeast trades squally adverse weather was held until 40 north, from where good average Pacific weather continued. The Hilston has 500 tons of steam coal and 2,300 tons of stowage fuel, which is being discharged by McCabe & Hamilton, under the superintendence of Capt. Groves, the local manager of the Puget Sound Stevedoring Company.

Capt. Corrance was last in Victoria about nine years ago, when Miss Hiscocks, of this city, became Mrs. Corrance, and since then she has accompanied her husband on his voyages, mostly trading between the British Isles and the west coast of South America, carrying coal to Chilean ports and nitrate homeward. Mrs. Corrance and two children are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hiscocks, and Mrs. Corrance is renewing her many friends and acquaintances in Victoria.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 40 miles an hour. Barometer 30.2; temperature 45. Port Crescent, 9 a.m.—Passed in, an iron bark at 7:30 a.m. Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind northwest, 24 miles an hour. In a three-masted barkentine at 9:30, made no signals.

(By Wireless)
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, wind west, 50 miles an hour. Barometer 30.2; temperature 45. Estevan, 9 a.m.—Clear; wind west; rough seas. Pachena, 9 a.m.—Cloudy; wind west.

Tatoosh, 2 p.m.—Clear; wind northwest, 40 miles an hour. Barometer 30.2; temperature 45. Pachena, 2 p.m.—Fine, clear; wind west. Four-masted steamer passed in at noon, probably the Minnesota. Two-masted schooner passed at noon. Teus passed out at 1 p.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind west, 40 miles an hour. Barometer 30, temperature 45. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Fine, clear; strong northerly wind. No shipping.

(By Government Wire)
Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Calm, clear and smooth. Strong westerly wind off shore and rough. Bar. 29.80.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Northwest wind, clear, sea smooth. Carmanah, 1 p.m.—A light northwest wind, strong offshore, clear, sea moderate. Minnesota bound in. Bar. 29.80.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—Northwest wind, clear, sea making; steamer passed in 12 a.m.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Northwest wind, clear, sea moderate. Bar. 30.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Northwest wind, weather clear, sea moderate.

NAVAL OFFICERS SAY THE FLEET IS COMING

Expect Armored Cruisers Will Come in
May Despite Denials Of
Admiralty

That the squadron of British cruisers reported coming to Esquimalt in May will be seen at this port despite all denials on the part of the admiralty is the consensus of opinion among naval men at Esquimalt. A naval officer, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, said: "It may be treason to say so when it is noticed that the admiralty had denied the fact that a squadron of cruisers is coming to Esquimalt, but we all know, and have known for some time, that it is the intention to send a fleet to Esquimalt. It may be a sort of flying squadron visit; but it is well known that a fleet of warships is to be despatched, and before long, to the British Columbia coast. The squadron to be sent will be a strong one, probably composed of the vessels whose names have been printed in the Colonist. The idea originally was that the squadron was to make a voyage to this coast probably within a year, but the coming of the United States Pacific squadron, together with the trend of affairs generally in this ocean, has had the effect of altering the plans, and that the armored cruiser squadron will shortly start for Esquimalt we all feel sure."

KOSMOS LINER WAS ENDANGERED BY FIRE

Alexandria Was Threatened With Destruction At San Francisco—
Sulphur Was Burning

According to advices received yesterday from San Francisco for a short time Monday morning threatened the destruction of the Kosmos liner Alexandria, lying at Union street wharf. Only after a stubborn battle had been waged by the members of the crew were the flames finally extinguished. The fire started in the afterhold, where a cargo of sulphur was stored and, when discovered by one of the sailors, the cargo was blazing. It is thought that the sulphur must have been smouldering for hours before it burst into flames, as a considerable portion of the cargo was damaged.

CAPT. W. O. HUGHES IS VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Well Known Shipmaster Slipped And
Fell Into 'Tween Decks Of
Steamer Tees

Capt. W. O. Hughes, the popular master of the C. P. R. steamer Princess Beatrice, was the victim of a painful accident while crossing from his steamer to the C. P. R. dock over the steamer Tees, which lay between the open hatch and fell over the combing onto the 'tween-deck hatch, fracturing a distance of ten or twelve feet. He was quickly picked up by friends and the ambulance was called, but though dazed and suffering from the shock caused by the fall, refused to allow those who wished to assist him to the ambulance to do so. A cab was called and he was taken to his home on Third street, where he is progressing well toward recovery.

The steamer Greenwich, of Watts & Co., which loaded a cargo of lumber at Bellingham and went to Ladysmith for ball, is expected in port today to load stores.

ALASKA S.S. COMPANY WILL CUT THE RATES

Steamer Rosalie Will Replace
Chippewa—Fare Fifty
Cents to Seattle

The Alaska Steamship company, which has been giving a service between Victoria and Seattle daily, except Thursday, for some time past, with the steamer Chippewa, has decided to withdraw that steamer about the end of the present week and substitute the old steamer Rosalie. The fare will be reduced from \$2, the rate prevailing at present on both the Chippewa and the Princess Royal of the C. P. R. Victoria-Seattle service, to 50 cents. The service given by the Rosalie will be arranged in keeping with the capabilities of the steamer, which will arrive at 3 p. m. instead of at 1:30 p. m. according to the present schedule, and will leave here for Seattle at 8 p. m.

A dispatch to The Colonist from Port Townsend says: President Joshua Green of the Puget Sound Navigation company announced here today that the steamer Chippewa, on the Seattle-Victoria route, will be withdrawn on Wednesday, to be replaced by the steamer Rosalie, which will establish a 50-cent straight fare between all ports on the route, including Port Townsend. The Chippewa is to be laid up until business improves. To replace the Rosalie on the Seattle-Port Angeles and Port Townsend route, the steamer Whatcom will be utilized, alternating with the steamer Straitaway, running down the straits once a week for Port Angeles, daily, except Monday.

The C. P. R. so far is unwilling to meet the cut made by the Alaska Steamship company. George L. Courtney, local agent of the C. P. R. Railway, said yesterday: "We do not intend to take any notice of the change made by the Alaska Steamship company. We are running our business on a commercial basis, and offer the traveling public the best service that is to be had between Victoria and Seattle."

It is some years since the steamer Rosalie was seen at this port. When last in the Victoria-Seattle service the Rosalie was engaged in a rate war with the steamer Victorian, then operated by Dodwell & Co. The two steamers left port at the same time and the agents of both vessels battled for the passenger trade, rates being cut bit by bit until finally the Rosalie had reached the sum of 25 cents for the trip between Victoria and Seattle. The Rosalie has been on the Victoria-Seattle route at different times. She made her first appearance in 1894. She was built the year previous at Alameda, Cal. She is 136 feet, 27 feet beam and 10 feet in depth of hold, and is a new fishery protection cruiser, being placed on the Victoria-Seattle route, in command. The owning company, headed by Capt. D. B. Jackson, also operated the old steamer George E. Starr and Idaho.

CRUISER SHOULD BE BUILT IN CANADA

Shipping Men Criticise Government
Course Giving Contract to
British Yard

The decision reported of have been reached by the Ottawa government to have the new fishery protection cruiser for service in British Columbia waters built at a British shipyard has been received most unfavorably by the shipping people of this port. It is generally considered that the Dominion government should confine the bids invited for such a steamer to Canadian shipbuilders and have the vessel constructed at a Canadian shipyard. A decision to build the fishery protection cruiser in England on the ground that a much cheaper job can be secured at the British yards comes in for severe criticism, it being pointed out that conditions differ entirely at the British and Canadian shipyards. Moreover, it is pointed out that the government, when awarding a contract to a local shipbuilder insists upon the signing of a wage schedule such as is in force in the district where the work is to be done, while the British shipbuilder is under no similar condition. Moreover the government is able to bring in the same material as a completed work free of duty on which as raw material the Canadian shipbuilder must pay duty. Then again, it is pointed out, that wherever possible the public money is to be expended, whether for the construction of ships or for other public works, the Canadian business enterprise should be those first called upon to carry out the works.

A local shipping man stated yesterday: "The British government acts in a far better way toward the shipbuilding industry of the British Isles than the Dominion of Canada will be doing in having the new fishery protection cruiser built outside the Dominion. Recent owing to poor conditions of business at the shipyards of one district the contract for one of the larger warships was transferred from one district to the other to give work to the idle shipworkers of that district. In Canada, it seems, the idea seems to be never mind the shipbuilder, but get the required steamer anywhere so long as it can be got cheaper than the home builder able to build it."

"I see the Times yesterday, referring to the launching of the hydrographic steamer Alexandria, says: 'In common with the general policy adopted by the Dominion government the Alexandria was constructed in British Columbia. This policy has been followed by the Dominion government under the Liberal regime, and all the vessels for use on the coast have been built either in Victoria or Vancouver. The only exception was that of the motor lifeboat, a work which it was impossible for local firms to do, more especially as no delay was to be permitted—the work being one of urgency.'"

"If the fishery protection cruiser is urgent the Ottawa government has shown little sign. The appropriation for the construction of the vessel was passed thirteen months ago, the plans were prepared before that time, and nothing was done. Now arrangements are being made to have the vessel built at a British shipyard. I hope that the government policy, regarding to government steamers, as announced above yesterday by the government organ, will be carried out in the case of the fishery protection cruiser."

COLLIER THOR IS A MODERN FREIGHTER

Vessel Expected in Few Days for Na-
naimo-San Francisco Coal Trade
Is New Type

The new Norwegian steamer Thor, built by W. Wilhelmsen & Sons, of Tonsberg, Norway, specially for the coal trade between Nanaimo and San Francisco, arrangements being made with the Western Fuel company to this end when the steamer was planned, is expected to arrive within the next few days from San Francisco, where she has been delayed discharging her cargo of coal brought from Newport News. J. Foster King, chief surveyor of the British Corporation, in an article on the modern tendencies in shipbuilding published in the annual shipping number of the Glasgow Herald deals with the Thor as an example of the most modern tendencies in the construction of cargo steamers. He says the steamer Thor, about 7,500 tons dead weight, was built in 1907 by Messrs. Røpner, of Stockholm, for Mr. Wilhelmsen, of Tonsberg, and classed with the British Corporation. This vessel may reasonably be regarded as embodying more of the modern spirit of design than any other ship now afloat. She is built on Messrs. Røpner's trunk principle (which may be described as a turret or the round-over at the junction of the harbor deck and side plating which are peculiar to Messrs. Doxford's turret design), but in this case the trunk has two walls on each side.

"Between these are carried nearly 500 tons of water. The engine are of the vertical type, and the machinery space and forepeak; there are two hatchways, each over 100 feet in length and 28 feet in width and the top structure is supported by strong webs in the holds to the practical exclusion of cross-ties and stanchions. It may be of interest to know that his ship's first voyage was to Alaska, where she was in ballast, and although severely tested by tempestuous weather, she arrived in perfect condition."

EMMERSON PAVES WAY FOR PURCHASE

Advocates Buying Up Feeders
To Intercolonial—Mr. Pugs-
ley Is Interested

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—(Special correspondence)—Hon. H. R. Emmerson broke the silence in which he has been enveloped since the day of his resignation and addressed the House at great length tonight in support of a resolution which advocated extending the Intercolonial Railway by buying up branch lines and by extending the system to Toronto and the Georgian Bay. The ex-minister made a good speech, albeit somewhat flowery and diffuse. He traced the history of the Intercolonial, which, as first projected, was only to run from Riviere du Loup to Toronto. So far as the compact of Confederation was concerned, the Intercolonial Railway was a part of the building of a railway between these points was sufficient. Fortunately the statesmen of our early days had a broad vision, especially Sir Charles Tupper. They had comprehended that the Intercolonial must become a trunk line, with branches and feeders, like the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, and he said that he was glad to see Mr. Emmerson's speech, which had not been successful, felt that the I.C.R. had not fulfilled its mission because they had not placed it in a position to do so efficiently and effectively. He had always been of the opinion that it should be extended further west to Ontario and the Great Lakes, and he believed the time had come when that could be done. The railway must be brought into touch with the industrial centres of Ontario. He did not know what the present government's intentions were, but he did know that the day would come when there would rise up a government in this country which would carry out these very ideas, and would make the I.C.R. a national work in the true sense of the word.

Praises Sir Charles Tupper.

He paid a high tribute to Sir Charles Tupper, who, he said, had a prophetic vision as to the future of this railway and the good it would do. "I have never been allied to the party to which he belongs," remarked Mr. Emmerson, "but his splendid courage and prophetic vision have always commanded my admiration."

Mr. Telford (Liberal, North Grey) supported by Mr. Hume Logan (Liberal, Cumberland, N.S.) the latter claimed that the taking over of the branch lines would be a benefit to the operators of those lines and pay the I.C.R. as well.

Mr. Fowler (Conservative, King's and Albert) congratulated Mr. Emmerson on his laudatory remarks concerning Sir Charles Tupper. "The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper," he said, "is now admitted by all, whether they be opponents or friends. No man in his political life has received so much abuse, as that great statesman, but now the people of this country are beginning to understand the master mind of that great statesman."

Mr. Emmerson—I have always spoken of him in the way I have spoken tonight, although I have not agreed with him in politics.

Mr. Fowler expressed himself strongly in favor of the resolution, and said he believed that every great railway should own its own branch lines. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Social and Moral Reform Association of St. John, N. B. propose to organize in each country of the province to ensure pure elections.

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RAYMOND & SONS
613 PANDORA STREET
New Designs and Styles in all kinds of
Polished Oak Mantels
All Classes of
GRATES
English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.
Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

colonial Railway was the greatest asset of Canada. Our gaze had been fixed on the Golden West that we overlooked the great resources of the Maritime Provinces. This part of Canada was immensely rich in its fisheries and other resources. The Intercolonial Railway had opened up valuable markets to the merchants of Ontario and Quebec. Nevertheless, there was a prejudice against the Intercolonial Railway, especially in Ontario, and Parliament had a timidity and hesitancy in grappling with the problems which confronted this property which would not be found in this great system was controlled by a private corporation.

To Make It a Trunk Line.

The road, as at first planned, was only to extend from Riviere du Loup, Que., to Truro, N.S. It had been extended, however, from Truro to the Sydney on the east, and to Levis and Montreal on the west. Lines had also been acquired to Pictou, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Fredericton. It has long been the design of the Government to extend the Intercolonial Railway so as to make it a trunk line. Mr. Emmerson submitted that the resolution proposed by him was no new departure, but that it developed the historic policy of Canada. He enumerated a great number of small roads in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia nearly all of which had been heavily subsidized by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments. The Dominion subsidies for these roads amounted to nearly seven million dollars. These roads had been built, but the companies did not have the money to operate them.

Capable of Development.

There was no section tapped by any of the branch lines that was not capable of greater, and still greater development, if it had afforded it to proper transportation facilities. If the motion meant an addition to the public debt of Canada, he could very well understand that people, especially in Ontario, would hesitate before they would stampede with their approval, but it would not mean anything of the kind. Why not do as the C.P.R. and G.T.R. had done, try to absorb the branch lines by way of leasehold? It was important that the I.C.R. should have control of the territory, which might be said to be its sphere of influence.

Replying to Mr. Blain (Conservative, Peel), Mr. Emmerson said the history of the branch lines had been that where the management had been businesslike, the branch lines had in every instance paid their expenses and something over.

A Pertinent Query.

Mr. Blain—Are they doing that now? Mr. Emmerson replied that the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway paid the interest on its bonds, and a fair dividend on its common stock. The same was true of the Kent and the other railways which had not been successful. He felt that the I.C.R. had not fulfilled its mission because they had not placed it in a position to do so efficiently and effectively. He had always been of the opinion that it should be extended further west to Ontario and the Great Lakes, and he believed the time had come when that could be done. The railway must be brought into touch with the industrial centres of Ontario. He did not know what the present government's intentions were, but he did know that the day would come when there would rise up a government in this country which would carry out these very ideas, and would make the I.C.R. a national work in the true sense of the word.

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MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

Vessel	From	Due
Ning Chow	From the Orient	Feb. 19
Kumero	From the Orient	Feb. 20
Tosa Maru	From the Orient	Feb. 22
Monteagle	From the Orient	Mar. 1
Empress of Japan	From the Orient	Mar. 3
Empress of China	From the Orient	Mar. 30
Aorangi	From Australia	Feb. 12
Moana	From Australia	Mar. 12
Georgia	From Mexico	Feb. 20

British Columbia Coast Service
VICTORIA-SEATTLE ROUTE
SS. PRINCESS ROYAL
Sails daily, except Monday, from wharf on Belleville Street at 8.30 a.m., arrive Seattle 2.30 p.m. Returning sails daily, except Monday, from Pier A, Seattle, at 11.30 p.m.
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The Boscowitz Steamship Co.
S.S. VENTURE
will sail for Northern B. C. Ports, calling at Bella Coola, Wednesday, February 19th.
SS. Vado, February 26th.
JOHN BARNESLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST.

From	Date
Ning Chow	Dec. 5
Antiochus	Jan. 4
Teucer	Feb. 2
From Skagway	
Princess May	Feb. 19
Northern British Columbia route	
Queen City	Feb. 17
Amur	Feb. 12
From West Coast	
Tees	Feb. 16
From San Francisco	
City of Puebla	Feb. 16
Umatilla	Feb. 23
City of Puebla	Mar. 1
Umatilla	Mar. 8
Shipping Vessels	
Louisa Hill, Liverpool	Feb. 17
(put into Capetown looking, Aug. 17)	
W. F. Babcock, Newcastle	Oct. 15
W. F. Babcock, Newcastle	Oct. 15
Alta	Dec. 28
Alan Galbraith, Santa Rosalia	Newcastle
Steamers to Sail	
For the Orient	
Empress of India	Feb. 17
Kaga Maru	Feb. 17
Bellerophon	Feb. 19
Tosa Maru	Mar. 3
Monteagle	Mar. 5
For Australia	
Aorangi	Feb. 28
Don of Ruthven	Feb. 14
For Mexico	
Georgia	Mar. 1
For Skagway	
Princess May	Feb. 17
For Northern British Columbia Ports	
Amur	Feb. 15
Vado	Feb. 15
Queen City	Feb. 12
Camouan	Feb. 20
For West Coast	
Tees	Feb. 16
For San Francisco	
Umatilla	Feb. 15
City of Puebla	Feb. 22
Local Steamers	
Vancouver-Victoria	
Princess Victoria	
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily.	
Leaves Victoria 1 a. m. daily.	
Arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m. daily.	
Arrives Vancouver 5 a. m. daily.	
Victoria-Seattle	
Princess Royal	
Leaves Victoria 8:30 a. m. daily, except Monday.	
Leaves Seattle 11:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.	
Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.	
Arrives Victoria 7 a. m. daily, except Tuesday.	
Chippewa	
Leaves Victoria daily except Thursdays, 4:30 p. m.	
Arrives daily except Thursdays 1:30 p. m.	
Upper Fraser River	
Beaver	
Leaves New Westminster 8 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	
Leaves Chilliwack 7 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.	
Lower Fraser River	
New Westminster	
Leaves New Westminster Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and Saturday 2 p. m.; Additional trip Monday 5 a. m.	
Leaves Nanaimo, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a. m.; Friday 6 a. m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p. m.	
Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)	
Joan	
Leaves Nanaimo 7 a. m.	
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.	
Victoria-Nanaimo	
Nanaimo-Cornwall-Union (E. & N. Ry.)	
City of Nanaimo	
Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.	
Leaves Nanaimo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday 9 p. m.	
Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Cornwall Wednesday 2 p. m.	
Leaves Union Bay and Cornwall Thursday, 7 a. m.	
Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p. m.	
Leaves Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Cornwall Friday, 2 p. m.	
Leaves Union Bay and Cornwall Saturday, 7 a. m.	
Arrives Nanaimo Saturday, 1:30 p. m.	
Sidney to Gulf Islands.	
Troquois, leaving Sidney daily.	
Freight Rates	
Destination	Puget Sound or B. C.
Sydney	30s
Melbourne or Adelaide	30s
Port Pirie	30s
Perth	30s
From Victoria	45s 6d
Japan ports	35s
Shanghai	35s
Taku	35s
Callao	35s
Direct Nitrate port	45s 9d
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Esquimaux	45s 3d
25 less direct	45s 3d
South Africa Ports: Cape Town, Delagoa Bay, Port Natal	57s 6d
Direct port, United Kingdom	62s 6d
For orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H.	45s 9d
For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 28s 9d for the United Kingdom or continent, and sail	

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Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN
CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,
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SEATTLE ROUTE
Seattle-Townsend-Victoria

COMMISSION REPORTS UPON IRRIGATION

Exhaustive Document Presented at Yesterday's Sitting Of the Legislature

The report of the commission appointed last August to inquire into the irrigation problem in this city was presented to the legislature yesterday by the Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary. The commission consisted of Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, and Prof. Louis G. Carpenter, of Fort Collins, Colorado. The report will be printed.

The report of the irrigation commission sets forth at some length the findings of Prof. Carpenter on the general question of irrigation with comments upon how it will apply to British Columbia. It is an exceedingly lengthy document.

Mr. Fulton's Report.
The following is the report as rendered by Hon. W. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works:

Feb. 10, 1908.
To the Honorable James Dunsinuir, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.
Sir—In accordance with the requirements of the commission dated the 19th day of August, 1907, issued to Professor Louis G. Carpenter of Fort Collins, Colorado, and myself, empowered to inquire into the question of land in the province of British Columbia, as chairman of the commission I have the honor to report to you as follows:

Your commissioners, accompanied by Mr. R. F. Child as Secretary left Victoria for the interior of the province on the 20th day of August, 1907, and visited the following places, viz: Ashcroft, Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton, Osoyoos and Keremeos, these places being selected as being typical of the general condition existing in the arid belt of the province.

Arriving at Ashcroft on the afternoon of the 21st August we drove out past Judge Cornwall's ranch almost as far as the Basque Ranch, this part of the country furnishing a good illustration of the irrigable bench lands of the dry belt. The next day we drove up the Bonaparte as far as Hat creek, on the way back calling at the Dominion ranch owned by Mr. Semlin. From Ashcroft we proceeded to Kamloops, and spent the afternoon inspecting the irrigation ditch and works of the Canadian Real Properties on the west side of the North Thompson river. This company has had a system in operation since 1904, having a ditch some seventeen miles long intended to supply some 5,500 acres of land.

The next day we drove up the South Thompson river and round by Camanche creek where the water rights of the holdings are being irrigated by separate individual ditches. On the 24th we proceeded to Vernon and spent two days inspecting the Earl of Aberdeen's Coldstream ranch and the sub-divisions which have been made there, also the irrigation scheme of the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company which has intended to supply some 20,000 acres. On the 27th, accompanied by Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., we drove down by Long Lake to Kelowna, inspecting during the drive thousands of acres of valuable land which are expected in the near future to be brought under irrigation. The following day we drove round Kelowna and the Mission Valley and on to the benches above Mission creek and had pointed out to us the wonderful capabilities of that district. On the 30th we took the steamer down Okanagan lake to Penticton, and the next day drove round inspecting the irrigation scheme of the South Okanagan Land company, which has shown much energy and expended a very large amount of money in developing its scheme, and is able to show many orchards in splendid condition. On the following day we drove to Osoyoos accompanied by Mr. L. W. Shartford, M. P. P., observing some 12,500 or 14,000 acres which the South Okanagan Land company intend to bring under ditch. When this is done what is now simply pasture and will become most valuable fruit and garden land. On the 3rd September we drove over to Keremeos, and the next day drove along the Similkameen where we looked over the scheme of the Keremeos Land company which proposes to irrigate some 6,000 acres and which had its ditch already partly constructed and a large force of men at work. From Keremeos we returned by way of Penticton and Sicamous to Victoria where Professor Carpenter spent some time in examining the system of water records and the statutes relating thereto.

Subsequently in the month of September I left for Colorado, reaching Fort Collins on September 22nd, where I was joined by Professor Carpenter. We there met a number of prominent men who had for years been connected with, and made a study of irrigation matters, and discussed many of the leading features in connection with the matters we had been commissioned to inquire into. From Fort Collins we drove to Fort Collins taking some two days in that district examining various irrigation systems, some of which have been in operation for years, also in interviewing a number of practical and experienced men in such matters. From there we went to Denver, where we spent a day or two interviewing irrigation engineers and lawyers, and examining the system of State Water Decrees. I left Denver for Victoria on the 29th September.

The view of Professor Carpenter, in which I fully concur, are set out at length in his personal report submitted herewith. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Chairman of Irrigation Committee.

Professor Carpenter's report is as follows:

In considering the present and desirable laws of British Columbia, I have consulted the laws of Colorado and of the other western states of the Union, with which I have previously been acquainted, and in addition, the laws of many other countries, especially of the various British Colonies. I have been acquainted for a good many years with the conditions in the Western United States, and have seen the development of much of their system, and of the development of the laws as applicable to their condition. From the examination of the laws of all the countries, and a knowledge of the general conditions, I come to the general conviction that those of the Western United States are as a whole the ones which best meet the general conditions of the country, and are likely to develop in British Columbia. These will be discussed more at length later in this report.

General Conditions of British Columbia.
The commission visited the southern portion of British Columbia, especially

that between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the International Boundary. This was because the problem which had arisen in connection with the irrigation had mostly developed in this section. Some parts were therefore typical of the situation which was arising. A knowledge concerning the other portions of the province (so far as one member of the commission is concerned) was obtained through various means—by conversation, by study of reports, especially of the Canadian Geological Survey and the interpretation of these facts by various meteorological conditions. It was a great surprise to find the mild climate and the great possibilities in the growth of fruit, and especially with such crops as peaches. The trials already made and the experience already acquired beyond question that large areas can be devoted to the growth of peaches and fruits of like character; besides the harder fruits, like apples.

Streams Below General Level.

Speaking generally, this portion of the province is bounded both east and west by high ranges of mountains, and the extensive intermediate area with mountain masses of much lower elevation. These are largely isolated, extending to an elevation of from four to seven thousand feet, generally wooded and forming a mass of many small streams. The larger streams like the Fraser, Thompson, and the Columbia, are cut down below the elevation of the country and are largely out of consideration for use for irrigation. The smaller streams must be the source of water for irrigation, with slight exceptions. The land in the low mountain masses is separated by valleys of moderate extent, but of great fertility when supplied by water. The lands then command a price of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and more, almost as soon as water is available—an increase which is remarkable.

The location of the land on benches above the main streams in relatively small tracts makes the construction of gravity ditches on a large scale almost out of the question, because of the excessive cost. The natural development is by irrigation from the side stream or by some system which will take the water from the main stream and use it on a limited tract which is naturally some system of pumping. The great increase in the value of land with the application of water makes a great inducement for irrigation and is bound to develop to a very great extent in the immediate future. I think that everyone will agree that it is the part of wise statesmanship to encourage the development of those natural resources. Of all sources of wealth that which depends upon agriculture is the most stable, varies least from year to year and furnishes a population whose interest is always on the side of good government and forms an element which is always in favor of good citizenship.

Reduces All Risk.

The communities which depend upon irrigation are particularly stable and of high character because the very fact of irrigation involves certain risks that are inherent in the growth of crops dependent upon water. It gives opportunities for the exercise of skill, less upon chance, and thus makes the returns much more certain and creates a contented frame of mind. The difference between such agricultural communities and those dependent upon mining is not to be overlooked. In the western states. While the latter have brilliant periods of activity, they also have great periods of depression; the population is transient; the communities are subject to great extremes, and one who is interested in his country and his fellowmen cannot but wish for the characteristics of the more stable agricultural communities. The periods of financial depression emphasize these distinctions, for even if the returns become small, the agricultural community is largely self-supporting and is able to tide over a period of depression with very little distress.

The resources of British Columbia in this line are very great. Undoubtedly all the valleys and the benches at an elevation less than two thousand feet may be turned into productive land of high value, certainly if water can be supplied. In general, it may be expected that from three to five acres of watershed will be required to irrigate one acre of land, but the conditions are such that almost no limit can be put to the future development. The casual examination of Southern British Columbia would indicate that several hundred thousand acres might reasonably be expected to be developed within a reasonable time. The question of development is largely an economic one, and thus the limit changes from year to year. Land which cannot be developed now, under changed conditions might justify development as the tendency is for the values of land to increase and the cost of development to decrease—this limit is constantly extending. Moreover, the limit which is set by the available water supply also tends to increase, because it is well known fact that a given amount of water will serve more land after the land has been irrigated for a few years; this is both because either the land has decreased and the skill in the use of water has increased.

Foster This Development.

It is therefore evident that British Columbia is destined to be an extensive area of irrigated land, high price and which will be turned into productive land, and thus maintain a large population. The part of wisdom as has been recognized by your people is to foster this development. Up to the present time, such development as has taken place has been an incident in the history of the province. In that respect, it has been parallel to the experience of almost all other countries. It has reached a point where difficulty has arisen in the application of laws that have been on the statute books and also conflicting interests have arisen which neither precedent nor law has been able to meet. This has likewise been the case with almost all other commonwealths. A marked feature of the development of the past few years in almost all countries is the struggle over water; the great growth of cities; the development of large manufacturing industries has made necessary for water one of the important ones.

In earlier conditions, and in a more humid country very little question of this character arose, but now with the larger settlements it becomes a primary question and the legislatures, parliaments, and courts had to meet the question, and communities have found it necessary to go to great expense to bring water for domestic and manufacturing supply. Such requirements cannot be entirely foreseen, but the general necessity has been anticipated and provision made for the conditions shown by experience.

The Evolution of Irrigation Laws.

The statute laws, as well as judicial decisions, are generally an outgrowth of conditions, and there is a marked growth in both to meet changing conditions. Communities under the same

situation are apt to go through, periods of development of much the same character. It is because of this that I take Colorado as an instance, for it has gone through stages of progress in its irrigation development, which, it seems to me, are the same as those which British Columbia is likely to experience. Colorado was the first of the United States to feel the need of special legislation; the first to feel that the Riparian doctrine of the common laws did not apply, and thus made the first systematic development in its attempt to fit the needs of an Anglo-Saxon community to the conditions of the arid regions. Its laws have come by steps as the needs have been recognized; its development has been made much more extensive than other states and therefore it is farther in the march of progress. Other states have followed the Colorado path, have in some cases avoided the difficulties which experience had shown in Colorado, but as a whole, have gone through the same periods of development. The application to the present case is, not in recommending their laws as laws to be followed, but by being a guide in the progress of development and the conditions which will need to be met, though with slightly different circumstances of custom and legislative authority.

Different Periods.

It may be divided into the following periods of development:

(a) That of individual or small development.

(b) That of co-operation or company period.

(c) The reservoir period.

(d) The consolidation.

These periods overlap each other, but at the same time, the beginning of each period can be quite definitely stated.

The individual period of development is the first, where individuals are struck with a desire to take up land and choose the land which can best be irrigated, that is, on the small streams of large falls where short ditches can be built and then constructed with individual effort or with the help of only a few. This is prior to the time when capital is available.

After the time when the conditions can be improved by individual effort are largely taken up and it is realized that more extensive enterprises are necessary. This means large areas of land take large capital, and thus either the co-operation of owners of a large tract, or the construction of a canal by combined capital; thus it may be either a co-operative enterprise on a large scale or a ditch built as an investment. In Colorado, the first of the co-operative ditches were built about 1871 and the ditch by the investment of capital a few years later.

The settlement of the country and the greater pressure on the water supply.

Then comes the period when the current water supply is insufficient. Farmers found that they might grow more profitable crops if water were available at periods when the streams were low. That a stream of water in its natural state, crops like grain and forage crops may be raised to the greatest extent but these do not produce the greatest returns, nor will they keep the lands at work for a large part of the year. They realized that potatoes were a profitable crop, forced the construction of the first reservoir and when it was found that the profits were even greater than anticipated it brought an immediate demand for a large increase, thus within a dozen miles of Ft. Collins the farmers have themselves invested some \$3,000,000 or more in the construction of reservoirs. It has also revealed the fact that many supplies of water which were considered small and negligible are of great value when collected in reservoirs.

Consolidation Period.

The consolidation period is one which as yet has been developed but little in Colorado, but I think the tendency however, is evident. The occasion arises from the fact that during the construction of the early enterprises, the projectors had only a small amount of capital, consequently they were limited often and built a ditch whose cost would be within their means. Perhaps they built a ditch to cover as much land as they thought would ever be used, but with the development of the country someone else found it profitable to build another ditch that would parallel the first and cover a large amount of land; then probably comes a third enterprise, and maybe a fourth parallel ditch, each duplicating their management; often two or more ditches supplying water for the same tract, and thus proving an economic waste. Even after it becomes evident that economy would result in the combination of these ditches, supply the same land, local jealousies often prevent such consideration of such a question. Such considerations are still effective, but in many ways the tendencies are manifest, and I anticipate before many years that many of these ditches now parallel will unite their enterprises, and at any rate work in co-operation so that water may be run through the same ditch and be prepared to supply a given tract of land. The development of such place at present is the natural outgrowth of the situation and comes mostly from a realization of the community of interest.

Prevail in This Province

These periods are such as are being passed through in British Columbia. The condition of the province has made the first stage at present the principal one. The physical conditions are such that the question of water is a question of the question, but could render extensive enterprises necessary. The construction of reservoirs is already upon you; the streams with low supplies of water in summer, a time when the needs of fruit call for an available supply and the great value of the fruit crops force this development with added emphasis. While the above are the steps in the evolution of the law, the laws themselves may be divided into different classes.

The first class may be considered those which have to do with determining the right to water. In Colorado the rights in general were taken to depend upon beneficial use, and not upon a record as in British Columbia. This was definitely established as the basis when the constitution was adopted in 1876. A series of laws was required to provide means for determining the amount of water to which a claimant was entitled, while the general principles recognized beneficial use the first decree based the appropriation on the size of the canal. Affected by this was seen to be wrong, and it was changed by court decision so as to recognize the area which was irrigated or the amount of water which was used as the measure of beneficial use rather than upon the amount which the canal might carry. This was determined after the water had been applied. Subsequently it has been recognized that this again should be modified so as to allow some time for the project to develop.

Amount of Use.

The laws provided the machinery for establishing the fact of use. These

consist essentially of means to make claim to an intended use, and subsequently to make a final claim showing the amount of use. The final record made by the court and is termed a decree, which states both the amount of water that is called for and the date of the beneficial use, the latter being of importance in case of conflict with other claims. There have been made suits between different claimants to establish the prior claim. The defects that have arisen in these laws are the pointed out later, the purpose now being to give a summary of the general steps.

A second class which may be recognized are those laws which provide for the public administration of waters. The public control recognized that all waters in public streams belong to the public. It was very soon found that the entry development of the claims increased, that water gave rise to very serious disputes very early in the history of the commonwealth where the germ of public administration were developed. It was not, however, until the claims increased in number, and especially until after large canals were built, that the necessity became apparent and that it became generally recognized that the state must take control of, and distribution of waters into its hands.

Instance of This

The particular occasion for this arose on the Cache la Poudre river. At first the newer ditches were short, and upstream above the older ones, so that they had the advantage of position. Afterwards the lower community joined in large ditches which became the upstream ditches, and thus the lower community gained the advantage of position. The experienced converted two influential communities on the same stream, so that they recognized the necessity of a public distribution of water, and this public management developed into the present system, although not at once. It has grown and extended as necessity has become evident from year to year, and undoubtedly will be extended in the future.

The control itself is invested in a officer who is termed a state engineer. Under him are five division engineers, one for each of the particular watersheds of the state, and subordinate to these are 67 water commissioners, as they are termed, one in each district, with deputies as they may need. In general these commissioners have to deal with one stream or a small portion of larger streams. They are employed from ten days to the whole year, according to the local necessities. Their duty is to distribute water among the ditches in accordance with the rights of the respective ditches. In that respect they have summary authority.

An appeal lies to the state engineer from any decision of his subordinates.

Superintended by Official

In carrying out his duties as subordinate to this general purpose the state laws require measuring flumes or other devices to be put in each canal and to be under the superintendence of the state engineer. The laws also determine the quantity of water in stream, the loss of water by seepage; determination of the capacity of reservoirs; direct supervision of the amount which is distributed by reservoirs, etc.—all having for their general purpose the determination of the fairness of distribution, and to protect the rights of the respective water users.

In general the control of the state ceases after the water enters the ditch. The water commissioner may reduce the amount entering a ditch in case of waste or excessive use, such cases of waste as is evident. This is a delicate power to exercise and is very rarely done, except in such cases of waste as is evident where water is permitted to run over roads. Excessive use is difficult to establish, and in general water commissioners do not attempt to exercise this power except in extreme cases. Their power depends very much upon their tact and good judgment, that more power and authority is given them willingly by the community.

Aside from these duties of the state engineer, which arise from his authority as an administrative officer, there are other duties which cluster about his office, as for example, he has jurisdiction over the construction of dams, has power to determine their safety, and to condemn or fix a safety line for any given dam beyond which they shall not be allowed to extend in general both an engineering and a police supervision.

An Office of Record

It is also an office of record, in that all preliminary claims are filed in his office. The supervision of the construction of state roads and bridges has also fallen to the office, as a matter of convenience, because there has been no other officer of the state to whom it could be conveniently given.

A third general class of laws and of court decisions have been in connection with the development of reservoirs. There has never been any question as to the right to appropriate land for this purpose. The laws have developed along the determination of the rights to store any flood or excess water, and in defining the limit of their rights. It was originally stated that they had no right to store during the irrigation season, and consequently the right of canal was superior to the right of storage. In the course of years conditions changed. The importance of reservoirs has been increasingly evident, and there is a tendency more especially noticeable in court decisions to recognize the right of a reservoir to store at any time. The recognition of ditches as having superior rights to reservoirs resulted in placing even of recent date prior to reservoirs that have been built many years, and as with the development of the state, the reservoirs are producing more public wealth by raising higher priced crops, is has been increasingly felt that their prior rights should be respected.

This doctrine is not as yet fully developed, but the tendency, I think, is unmistakable.

A Reservoir's Rights

The right of a reservoir to use a portion of the bed of a stream as a reservoir was partly recognized in a court decision. Likewise, the right to carry water in a stream from a reservoir to the head gate of a canal was first an outgrowth of practice and subsequently incorporated in statute.

The right to condemn land for reservoir purposes has always existed, on the same footing as the right to condemn land for ditch purposes.

There has also developed an important right to exchange water. Sometimes a canal having an early right of record to the running water of the stream has been situated down stream. They might not need water at all times but if their right was recognized as primary, the reservoirs above would be prevented from storing. Cases have been known where the stream canals they could build reservoirs and fill them through their ditch. By then using reservoir water to compensate the

ditches with earlier rights below, the upper ditches could take water from the main stream in exchange. This has led to an elaborate system of exchange, so that in some cases the upper ditches obtain water at the highest rate which is the result of some six exchanges.

Several of these rights, and especially the last one, are instances of development to meet local conditions. A few years ago they might not have been thought necessary. In most cases the practice has developed in some communities by common consent, in order to meet the situation which many felt was necessary, and subsequently may have been converted into statute. These are illustrations of the point I above mentioned, that the law will to a great extent develop to meet the conditions.

To Protect Rights

A number of other laws have developed because of the necessity to protect the rights of others. These are essentially such as to see that the reservoirs do not store water so as to infringe on the rights of others, and to see that the reservoirs do not take advantage of their position of their inaccessibility to capture water as it goes by at the expense of others. Some reservoirs have been prone to do this when the stream ran through their basin. The state engineer may put in measuring head-gates, or even gauge roads, and may cause a survey to be made of the capacity of the reservoir at the expense of the owners when the reservoirs are a natural stream.

There is a constant tendency to recognize the increasing importance of reservoirs and their value. It has been found, as a matter of experience, that many insignificant streams of water become of importance when stored. While the public and the courts have been jealous to prevent any encroachment on the rights of others, it is now recognized that a canal may store water which has been used previously in direct irrigation. This is a recognition of the general right to do almost anything that does not conflict with the rights of others.

Practically the difficulty in this is that the amount of water which has been previously used has been so poorly defined and often has been stated in excessive terms that the result has often been unjust.

A fourth class of laws is of more recent development. There are the ones relating to water districts, and modelled essentially on the Australian law. In effect it gives a community authority to organize a municipal organization, and power to construct or buy irrigation works for the benefit of the whole area, to contract in indebtedness and raise the cost of taxation. One of the principal benefits at present is that the land of a community can join together, and often may be combined in a joint work which would otherwise be almost impossible. There has been in some cases evidence of a tendency for districts of this character to be formed to purchase existing works. In some cases this has been so in purchase reservoirs to supplement the supply which they already possessed.

Besides the laws mentioned in the above classes there have been innumerable laws and decisions which scarcely fall into any general class, and are not of particular importance, so far as indicating the development of the system. For instance, such laws as determine the method of the payment of the water commissioners, or to provide that bridges over canals on roads should be maintained by the public, and many others, which are matters of minor details and particularly give a rule of action.

Defects of Colorado Laws

The summary given above, of Colorado laws is rather to illustrate the development, not to carry the idea that they are perfect. Some material defects have been evident, but as a whole her system of laws has been recognized as one of the most perfect, because it has fitted the conditions. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, spoke of them as being the most perfect of any system.

One of the most serious defects is in the establishment of decrees, corresponding to the record of British Columbia. This largely arose from the lack of knowledge of water and ignorance of terms, especially those relating to measurements at a time when water rights were determined. This led to excessive grants which have been a source of most serious troubles which have arisen, and conditions have not yet ended. The condition has become a serious one, and while a corresponding situation has developed in British Columbia, it is much easier to rectify. The difficulties would have lessened or possibly entirely prevented had the state been represented with a qualified engineer, or had the hearing been before someone acquainted with water conditions.

A second defect has arisen from the fact that the community of service of water officers, therefore, there has been no cumulative experience for the benefit of the public. All subordinate officers have been appointed for a short time. Experience in water matters has not been a necessary qualification, and the result is that there has been a constant change of officers. Each officer has had to practically learn the duties of his position and then in contact with troubles without the aid of the experience of his predecessor; hence it is that some districts are no farther advanced than they were twenty years ago. Other districts are now meeting problems that other regions of the state solved to their satisfaction many years since. A very great progress would have been made could this defect have been provided for.

As a consequence of the system of appropriation and decrees already mentioned there has been a very serious over appropriation of streams. When in addition to this, there has been recognized a right to transfer water from one canal to another, a very serious situation has developed, especially from the indefiniteness of the former records, and the difficulty of determining the amount to which a claimant should be entitled. Very many for instance have had a record for fifty cubic feet per second, but have applied it to an area of land that might not have used more than two or three. When transferred to another canal the physical limitations are removed, and in court procedure it has been difficult to establish limitations which have been made otherwise by its physical situation. The excessive decrees in themselves would not be so bad in many cases if the transfers were not admitted, or the transfers would not be so bad were it not for the excess decrees. The combination of the two, however, has revealed a weakness that is the subject of much irritation.



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tion, and must lead to some move to remedy.

The Law of Records
The law in regard to decrees or records provides that after the decree of the court has been rendered that no appeal can be made unless entered within four years. Inasmuch as the injustice is not generally evident until long after that time the decrees have become permanent and there has been no provision to establish abandonment, it has led to many cases which are manifestly unjust and are contrary to general public interest.

I have given so much space to

Colorado conditions because in many ways it appears that the physical development of British Columbia is similar to the development of Colorado. The fundamental difficulty of the water rights depend on the record made with the government officer and that there is power to modify or amend this grant. The situation in British Columbia is, therefore, freer from more fundamental complications. The development of the irrigation country has not proceeded to so great an extent as to have caused the establishment of so many vested rights that would cause so much

(Continued on Page 17.)

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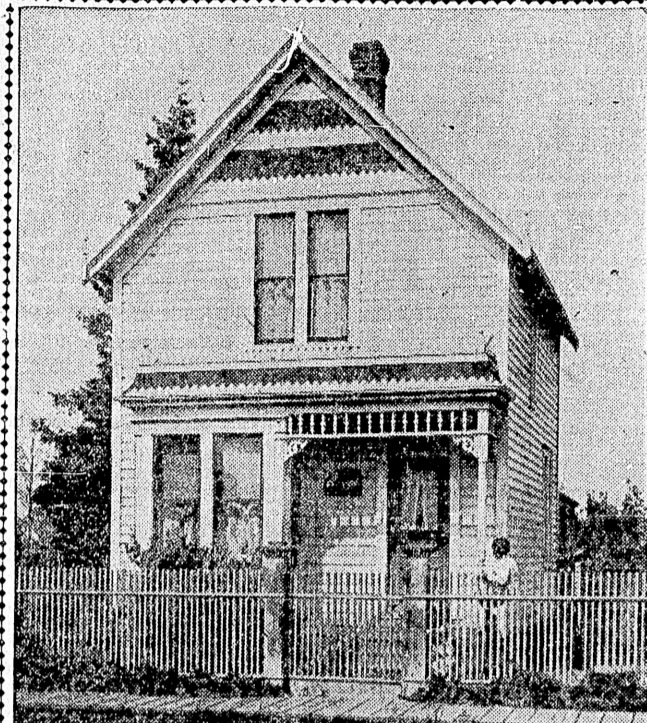
\$1,100—Buys your choice of two small modern houses, in James Bay. Terms if desired.

WATERFRONT, JAMES BAY—Large Modern house, and full sized lot, splendid outlook on Victoria harbor. Only \$5,200, on terms.

\$4,000—New, modern 7 roomed house, large lot, front and back entrance, close in, best reasons for selling. Terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

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PRICE CUT
ACCORDINGLY.

This Handsome Modern Dwelling, on Extra Large Lot, in Good District, Within Two Minutes of Car Line.

Price \$1,750

Terms to Suit Purchaser.

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Money to Loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.

\$850 Ranch at Westholme, B.C

Seventy Acres on Road
Close to Railway Sta-
tion, About Ten Acres
Slashed and Part
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Good Water Supply.

Cottage is worth..... \$500
Land at \$15 per acre... \$1050
Total \$1550

Price is \$850

No charge for deed or registration.

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

Established
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James Bay

Six Roomed Cottage

With nearly half an acre of splendid
garden land for only

\$4,200

\$1,000 cash and balance by monthly in-
stalments of \$20 with 6 per cent. interest.

James Bay

Six Roomed House

Two story, sewer connection, elec-
tric light, lot 45 x 120

\$2,100

VERY EASY TERMS.

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us
before investing. For further particulars call upon

A. W. BRIDGMAN, 41 Govt. St.

JAMES BAY

Bungalow, With Half-Acre
of Land

\$4,250.00

Situate in A1 Neighborhood, Near Park, Car Line and Beach. Easiest of
Terms. A Snap for the First Comer.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

AS AN INVESTMENT OR FOR A HOME

Most desirable water frontage, Lang Cove, Esquimalt Harbour, at the junction of Aberdeen and Liverpool Streets. One hundred and twenty feet (water) frontage, having a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. This proposition is well worth looking into, for either residential, or business purposes, as it commands a splendid view of, practically, the whole of the magnificent harbour and of the surrounding hills. Equally good as a business proposition from the fact that the property is on deep water.

\$2000.00 on Easy Terms

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Phone 1092

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 336

Rockland Park

Rockland Park is selling fast, and already arrangements have been made for several new houses. We want to talk with any man in Victoria who is today paying rent. Call on us and your time will not be wasted in learning particulars about home buying.

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TELEPHONE 1424

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C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

\$2500.00—For a going business in the City, and we make you the present of a furnished home.

\$6500.00—Buys an established business in City, and it's a money-maker.

\$1200.00—House in good condition. Pembroke Street.

\$2700.00—House, 6 rooms and bath. Good repair. Pembroke Street.

\$3750.00—Strictly Modern House, full basement and lot 55 x 145. Easy terms.

\$2200.00—For a nice little House, central location.

\$4000.00—For a Modern 8-Room House 10 minutes from Post Office. Easy terms.

\$1900.00—For a 5-Roomed House. Good repair. Lot 45 x 120.

\$8500.00—28 acres, quarter mile from Railway Station. Buildings and all necessary implements. Good water and a good chance for a man to make money.

Provincial Managers for LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Best of contracts arranged with parties who can get business. One travelling superintendent wanted.

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Farm to Rent

On Sooke Harbor, at the mouth of Sooke River. About 250 acres. part clear, fine run for stock. Large house and barns. Nominal rent to suitable person.

The largest list of farms and fruit lands on Vancouver Island for sale. Call and inspect list at our office.

620 Fort Street

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Victoria, B.C.

BARGAINS

Two acres water frontage on Portage Inlet, three miles from the city, charming location, for suburban home, splendid boating and bathing, beautiful oak trees, magnificent view. Inquire price and terms.

Two cottages undergoing construction, six rooms, a complete home in a first class neighborhood, modern in every respect, water, sewer, granolithic sidewalks, boulevard, cement curbs and macadamized roads. Price \$2,300.00. Terms

Two and half acres one block from the Oak Bay car line, and about four hundred yards from the sea. Fronts on three streets, graded and water laid, beautiful site, high and dry, magnificent oak trees, extensive poultry houses and yards, land all cleared, good soil and no rock, 150 fruit trees, laurel hedge. Owner leaving for East, and must sell. Inquire particulars and price.

New 6-roomed house, also bathroom, pantry and sewing room, modern, good neighborhood, cement sidewalk, etc., beautifully situated, and only one block from the car. Owner must sell. Price \$3,500.00.

McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 764.

1224 Government Street.

Phone 764.

At \$4200

For \$4,200 we offer the best bargain in the city. New modern house, seven rooms, every convenience. Large lot, desirable locality. See this before buying.

Our instructions are to sell
at some price this week.

LATIMER & NEY

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OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

For Sale

Thirty-Six Pacific Whaling Company Preferred
Stock Ex-Dividend. \$80 Per Share

Dividend Declared 1907; \$25 Per Cent

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

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Phone 697

FOR SALE—Dwelling of Ten Rooms

All modern conveniences. Close to tram car and sea. Property cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500. Price for quick sale.

Only \$6,500

For Particulars Apply to

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Wanted TIMBER To Purchase

A new house just off Cook St., all modern improvements, cheap at \$4,300

A new house on the Finlayson Estate. Up-to-date in every respect, full sized lot, \$4,000.

28 Acres, mostly cultivated, 2 1-2 acres in fruit, pretty cottage, barn and general outbuildings, all stock goes with property. \$8,000. easy terms.

7 roomed house, new, well finished, 2 lots, barn and chicken house. A cheap buy at \$2,000

Several new houses at \$4,000 to \$6,000. Terms to suit.

CHICKEN RANCH

Three miles from City, about 6 1/2 acres, 4 roomed house, barn, stable and chicken houses, 3000 strawberry plants. \$5,500 cash.

Wanted TIMBER To Sell

731 Fort Street

HOWARD POTTS

Phone 1192

FOR QUICK SALE

New 7-room bungalow, one block from High School. Nice lawn and flower beds, nicely fenced, stone foundation, large basement with hot and cold water connected with double cement tub.

Hot and cold water throughout the house, bath and W. C. separate, three large and one small bed rooms upstairs. Large reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen, all large fine rooms.

Electric lights. House is handsomely furnished. Will sell house, furniture and all at a low price or will sell house and lot alone for \$4,250. Former price, \$5,000. Don't wait a moment if you want a nice home cheap.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH 106 Government St.



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P. O. Box 275.

'Phone 1363.

1206 Government Street

Mainland News

C.P.R. BETTERMENT IN THE INTERIOR

Large Amount of Work To Be Done By Company In Coming Season

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—General Supt. P. F. Busted, of the C. P. R., returned today from Kootenay, after arranging large expenditures for the year. In Vancouver the building of jetties on the harbor front will be continued. Twenty-one miles of heavier steel will be laid west of Cascade and between West Robson and the foot of the grade of the Columbia and Western divisions. A large amount of bridge work will be done in the Kootenays.

Particular attention will be paid this year to the improvement of water transportation in the Kootenays. Another tug the same size as the Valhalla, at present in use, is to be built for Kootenay. Also two fifteen-car barges for the transfer of freight between Kootenay Landing and Procter.

On the Arrow Lake a tug and one eight-car barge will be built. An eight-car barge will be built for Slokan lake. On Okanagan lake an eight-car barge will be built to care for the fruit traffic between Kelowna and Okanagan Landing. A deck barge will be built for Trout lake, to run between Trout Lake City and Gerrard.

No announcement is made in respect to the Kootenay Central railway construction. This subject is one handled directly by William Whyte.

C. P. R. DISCIPLINE

System of Merit And Demerit Marks For Employees Is Now In Force

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—The efforts that have been under way for some time past on the Canadian Pacific to secure a better compliance with the rules of the company has spread to the west, where, with characteristic western thoroughness, a completely new system for keeping track of the men's records has been evolved. The new system, which has been worked out by Assistant General Superintendent Bury, at Winnipeg, is based largely upon the familiar school plan of giving good and bad marks. Employees who do anything particularly creditable will be given good marks, and vice versa, with a provision that, as soon as the employee scores sixty demerits he will be dismissed. On the contrary, each good mark will score off a bad mark.

This system has just gone into effect on the western division and every employee started out with a clean sheet, all past demerits being left out of consideration.

In announcing the change, Mr. Bury had the following circular distributed among the men:

"It is the intention to insist on a more rigid compliance with the company's rules and regulations, which are made for the protection of the company's property.

"All employees will start with a clean record beginning this date. Any exceptional service rendered will be credited to the employee's record. A weekly discipline list will be issued on each division. This list will show cause, extent of discipline, or action and extent of reward.

"Employees will, as heretofore, be subject to summary dismissal for insubordination, drunkenness, on or off duty, frequenting saloons or places of low repute, using intoxicating liquor when on duty, incompetency, dishonesty, failing to carry out train orders and rules respecting train movements.

"Where previously discipline was meted out by suspension, demerit marks will be placed in the record of the employee. For each repetition of an offence by an employee the number of demerit marks against any employee, number sixty, his services will be dispensed with.

"For every twelve consecutive months' good service free from demerit marks an employee will have twenty demerit marks deducted from those that may stand against his record. Employees will be advised when demerit marks are recorded against them, the same as they have hitherto been advised respecting disciplinary measures."

DROWNED IN RAPIDS

Fate That Overtook John Ashman And His Wife In Dangerous Euclataw Passage

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Drowned in the fierce, mad swirl of the Euclataw rapids last Tuesday, when almost within sight of home, was the fate of Mr. and Mrs. John Ashman, a young couple who recently made their home with Mr. Ashman's father on a ranch a few miles below the Euclataw. The death of Mr. and Mrs. Ashman was not witnessed, but it has been learned that they started down the rapids in a small boat, and as they have not been heard of since there is little doubt of their fate.

Young Ashman left his father's ranch in a small skiff for Shoal bay, about twelve miles distant, to obtain some supplies. These he secured, and on Tuesday started to return home, on his way calling at Woolner's ranch, four miles from Shoal bay, to

ORIENTAL PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

Vancouver Board Contemplates Segregating Those Over Age

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Recommendations will probably be presented at the next meeting of the board of school trustees looking to the segregation of the older Chinese and Japanese scholars of the city schools from the white children. The board will meet next week, and it is not improbable that the entire Oriental question as affecting the schools will be considered.

The problem, it is said, may be designated, only exists at the Central school owing to its proximity to the Chinese quarter. According to a report considered by the managing committee the Orientals in attendance there number 117. All the Asiatics with the exception of thirty or forty Japanese are Chinese. Many reasons for "segregating" the older Orientals in a separate classroom under one teacher can be urged. Of these 117 the majority are members of junior classes already too large to be taught with any degree of facility. In this school the strange spectacle of Chinese boys nineteen or twenty years old seated at desks alongside little white and Oriental children under twelve years of age is presented. The proposition is to cut out all Orientals over the legal school age limit of sixteen, and give them independent instruction in a separate apartment.

Incidentally Vancouver can lay claim to a unique distinction, one that is unparalleled even in the province of Quebec. Twenty-seven pupils, all the children of one Chinese father, are in attendance at the Central school. The fond parent has three wives living. His offspring were gifts from all of them. Their ages constitute a veritable sliding scale.

Experience has also demonstrated proof that ability is not the exclusive heritage of the Caucasian race. Broadly speaking the Oriental pupils are apparently, if anything, more proficient than the white children in the acquisition of knowledge; indeed, with the majority of the former the desire to obtain an English education is an absorbing passion. The older Oriental pupils possessing more mature minds, and in attendance in the junior classes, are really handicapped in their advancement. If taught under the conditions proposed they would be able to progress more rapidly. The separation of the scholars are concerned has never been contemplated. This would involve the duplication of many forms, and a considerable increase in the teaching staff.

Given Six Months

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Mike Burns, charged with complicity in thefts for his two partners, Andy Ward and Frank Williams, are held, was sent to jail for six months today by Magistrate Williams. Burns was found guilty of receiving goods stolen from R. B. Ellis and others unknown. He was arrested in a pawn shop while attempting to sell them. Burns lived with Williams and Ward in an old shack near the sugar refinery on Powell street. Williams gave evidence in Burns' behalf and tried to relieve him of the responsibility by accepting much of it himself. He corroborated Burns' statement that he did not know that the goods were stolen. Williams also confessed to stealing a boat from some unknown party near the station sheds. The boat was found loaded with loot when the officers made the arrest.

MR. BUNTZEN COMING

Managing Director of B. C. Electric Railway Company To Arrive March 7

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Managing Director Buntzen of the British Columbia Electric Railway company will arrive in the city on March 7, and it is probable that he will during the summer months resume his old position in active charge of the company's undertakings in the province. Shortly after his coming, General Manager Spierling will leave for the Old Country for an extended vacation, leaving the reins of local control in Mr. Buntzen's hands. Mr. Spierling stated this morning that his intended return to the Old Country did not mean that there was to be a change in the staff organization of the concern. Managing Director Buntzen was coming over on his regular biennial trip of inspection, and he (Mr. Spierling) was taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by having the chief official on the ground to take a long-delayed visit to his home.

Wrestler Recovering

New Westminster, Feb. 11.—James Bailey, a youth who was injured while wrestling with a school mate, several days ago, and who has been unconscious most of the time since, is now improving.

Fell From a Flume

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—An accident which might have been a much more serious termination occurred last week on the flume at Nicola. A sudden checking of the water became apparent in the power house, and J. Corrigan, watchman on the upper section, was communicated with by phone. He went out to speak to Watchman Terrill on the lower half, and found him lying below the flume, where he had fallen from a height of about twenty feet. Dr. Williams found five ribs broken, but could not tell at the time whether any internal injuries existed. Mr. Terrill cannot tell how the accident happened. He remembers finding the flume blocking up with rush of ice, and trying to get a board up to clear it out, and he thinks that in working there he had either slipped or lost his balance and fell off. The fall knocked him senseless.

MILK MUST BE GOOD

Vancouver Dealers Punished For Offending Article Not Up To Required Standard

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Two milkmen were each fined one hundred dollars and costs, one other fifty dollars and costs, and a restaurant keeper ten dollars and costs for violations of the law governing the sale of milk. The penalty was imposed by Magistrate Alexander in police court today and the court delivered a very strong statement in the cases. The fine of one hundred dollars was imposed on S. Garvin, of the False Creek dairy, and L. Plisk, of L. Archer paid fifty dollars and A. Bucholz was

Stokers Way Down

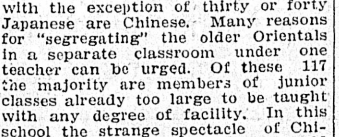
in the boiler-room of the steamship shovel in the coal night and day that gives her power to make a record. The best coal gives the best power.

That is why

Scott's Emulsion

produces flesh when other things fail. It contains more power. It is truly a body fuel. Many a man, woman and child have broken their records for weight by the pounds of flesh gained from SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is a powerful flesh-producer.

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.



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VICTORIA, B. C.

Box 194. Phone 1369

Sole Agent, British Columbia

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.

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assessed ten dollars. W. D. Woods, of the Woods hotel, was also charged, but there was no evidence to show that the milk he had was intended for sale, and his case was dismissed.

"It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence. "Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months. This is of vital importance to the city. Innocent children and people existing off milk must be given the utmost protection. I will do what I can to clean up the milk supply. A man who is indirectly responsible for deaths through furnishing an impure milk supply is more culpable than the man who would shoot another because he carries on his business under the guise of an honest man."

Mr. Craig, who appeared for two of the offenders, attacked the validity of the regulations. He argued that the clause did not say "thou shalt or shalt not," and for that reason it could not be regarded as an offence. The information had gone farther than the statute, and the regulation, he said, was poorly drawn. This objection was ruled out by the court.

Magistrate Williams today dismissed a charge against J. D. McKay, restaurant keeper at 641 Westminster avenue, of having in his possession milk intended for sale which did not have the minimum composition required by law. The court held that there was no evidence that the milk was intended for sale. The report of the analyst showed 2.70 fat, as against 3 per cent. required, 8.30, against 9 per cent. required in solids not fat, and a total of 11 per cent. solids against 12

IMMIGRANTS FOR B. C.

First Contingent Brought By Salvation Army To Start On 20th Inst.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The Salvation army will bring its first contingent of immigrants to British Columbia late this month. On February 20, over 400 will leave England, and a month later over two hundred more. All of those will go direct to the Pacific coast.

A bridge connecting England and France would cost \$170,000,000.

Women Suffer Agonies from Kidney Trouble

GIN PILLS CURE THEM

There is Mrs. Ripley, for instance. She suffered terribly with her back. It ached, ached, ached—all the time. Even in bed, it seemed as if she could not get easy. It finally became so bad that housework was impossible.

She certainly was a discouraged woman when she began to take GIN PILLS. And there isn't a happier, healthier woman in the Dominion than this same Mrs. Ripley to-day.

I cannot refrain from writing you, the benefits I have received from GIN PILLS. Before I had taken GIN PILLS I suffered dreadfully with my back, and had severe twinges for twenty years. I have tried almost everything but got no relief until I got GIN PILLS.

I have taken six boxes and now I have not the sign of a pain or an ache in my back. I am now 48 and feel as well as I ever did in my life. There is nothing on hold a place with GIN PILLS for pains in the back to which women are subject. Yours truly,

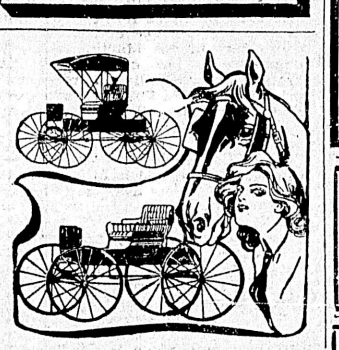
Mrs. MILLANOR F. RIPLEY.

Mrs. Ripley had serious Kidney Trouble. And the sick kidneys were making her back ache—were giving her those splitting headaches—were sapping her strength—and dragging her down. GIN PILLS really saved her life. GIN PILLS cured her kidneys. She has been well ever since. GIN PILLS are a grand medicine for women.

Try them on our expense. Mention this paper when writing and we will send you a free sample so you can see for yourself just what GIN PILLS will do for you. The Role Drug Co., Witham, Eng. Man.

50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. At all dealers.

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in the boiler-room of the steamship shovel in the coal night and day that gives her power to make a record. The best coal gives the best power.
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Try them on our expense. Mention this paper when writing and we will send you a free sample so you can see for yourself just what GIN PILLS will do for you. The Role Drug Co., Witham, Eng. Man.

50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. At all dealers.

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Prices: \$4, \$3, \$2. Gallery, \$1.50
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LAYRITZ NURSERY
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, HOLLIES, Etc., Etc.
First Class Stock of Every Description.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.

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Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs.
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New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill
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Select High-Grade Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in loved Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Spring term opens Jan. 6th. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.
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"RED FEATHER"
By DeKoven, Klein and Cook, with **CHERIDAK SIMPSON** and company of 75—Augmented orchestra!
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a. m. Monday, Feb. 10.
Mail orders filled in the order received.

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WEEK 10TH FEBRUARY
Dan ROSE
CRIMMINS & GORE
Comedy Sketch
"What Are the Wild Waves Saying?"
FOUR BROWN BROTHERS AND DOC KEALEY
High-Class Comedy Musical Act.
ROSE & SEVERNS
Comedy Sketch
"The Automobile Disaster"
DE WITTE YOUNG AND SISTER
"The College Boy Juggler"
FRED PRIMROSE
That Minstrel Comedian
THOS. J. PRICE
Song Illustrator
"Tonight, Sweetheart, Tonight."
NEW MOVING PICTURES
"The Need of Gold."
"Laughing Gas."
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. Nagel, Director.
Selection from "The Red Mill," by Victor Herbert.

PANTAGES THEATRE
JOHNSON STREET
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J30

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Market, Reward, 241, Colonist. J12

LOST—On Monday afternoon, gold-
rimmed, double-sighted eye-glasses
and chain. Finder please return to
952 Humboldt St., and receive reward.
J11

LOST—On Sunday, between Christ
Church Cathedral and Fort St.; pair
gold-mounted spectacles in case. Finder
please advise Day & Boggs, Fort
St. J11

LOST—Lady's Card Case, containing
cash and money. Finder please
return to 451 Gorge Road. J11

LOST—Brown Spaniel dog with small
splash of white on chest. Finder re-
warded by giving information to Box
945, this office. J25

STRAYED—Two cows, branded E. B. on
right hip, right ear split, one red with
ends of horns cut off, one half Jersey,
half Holstein, black and white, last
seen at Glen Lake. Party seeing same
please tie up. Notify H. Edwards,
Millstream, care D. Campbell. J14

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

\$4,750—For Sale, Hingulog, brand new,
seven rooms, best locality, grand view,
close in. Saleable property taken in
part payment. Apply: Box 157, Col-
onist. J11

FOR SALE—Nine lots, short distance
from car line. P.O. Box 1350. J25

FOR SALE—Five rooms, good loca-
tion. Also five roomed cottage, good
location. Price \$1,000. Terms. For
particulars, apply owner, P.O. Box
489. J11

FOR SALE—Brick Cottage and two
houses, corner Hillside and Quadra, on
two lots. Will sell separate at a bar-
gain. Residence: 2650 Hillside and
Quadra. J11

FOR SALE—160 acres, N.W. 1/4 section
3, Mayne Island. Price \$1,000, terms
or \$550 for cash. Walter S. Young,
247 Powell Street, phone A1204, Van-
couver. J11

FARM FOR SALE—Salt Spring Island
—120 acres on the sea. Two
good living houses on it and about
20 acres cleared. For further particu-
lars apply to No. 500, Colonist office.
J9

FOR SALE—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Furnished rooms, centrally lo-
cated; close in. 949 Fort Street. J11

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room.
Apply 1107 Yates St. J11

TO LET—Furnished rooms, cor. Dou-
glas and Johnson Sts. J11

TO RENT—One bedroom, with break-
fast room, at Chertsey Hotel, opposite
Park. Enquire between 10 a.
m. and 1 p.m. J11

FURNISHED ROOMS—heated, \$10
Douglas St., City. J8

TO LET—Room, Carberry Gardens,
breakfast if desired. Telephone B1514.
J20

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished
rooms, heated, bath and phone; use of
sitting room and kitchen. 1189 Yates
St. Phone B-155. J30

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front
room. Apply 1053 Means St., near
Cook. J21

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly fur-
nished rooms with or without board.
All modern improvements, including
electric light and telephone. Close
to steamboat landing. Corner Bird-
cage Walk and Bellevue Street.
Woodill (formerly Revere House.) J12

VICTORIA THE METROPOLIS

IF YOU WOULD HELP make it and
make money for yourself let the
B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., fur-
nish the lumber for the house you
will build. Our motto is, "Good Stock,
prompt delivery and reasonable
prices." We increase our business by
satisfying our customers. Tel. No. 56.
B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., mills
and yards Garbally road, Victoria
Arm, Victoria, B. C. J12

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.

Limited.
25 Broad Street.

LOT on Duchess Street, 60x120. Cheap
at \$475.

FINE RESIDENCE and two lots on
Belmont avenue. \$9,000.

MODERN DWELLING HOUSE—Lot 60
x 120, close in; only \$4,500.

TWO STOREY RESIDENCE—James
Bay district; \$3,000.

160 ACRE FARM—Sooke district. Fine
situation, house and buildings; \$3,000.

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—Twenty foot Launch, with
coal oil engine; first class condition.
P.O. Box 568. J12

FOR SALE—Furniture of three bed-
rooms, dining-room, drawing-room,
kitchen and hall; only a few months
in use. Apply Box 236, Colonist. J11

FOR SALE—Rubber tyred Buggy and
Harness. 1018 North Park Street. J8

GOOD typewriter, printing press and
magic lantern, for sale at bargain. W.
M. Ritchie, P. O. Box 82, City. J6

FOR SALE—English made Safety Hunt-
ing Saddle and big ringed snaffle bridle,
in good order. 176, Colonist. J7

FOR SALE

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside
Sooke harbor.
FINE SRA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt,
about three acres. Cheap.
TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor with
large wharf and sheds and 2 large ware-
houses in good condition. On easy
terms.
THREE LOTS—On Yates street with 10
meters, building in good rental.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates
street. Rent \$130 per month.
For further particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES
22 Bastion street, Victoria.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend
to apply to the Board of Licensing Com-
missioners at their next sitting at the
Licensing Court, for a transfer to Jesse
Julian Jackson of my license for the
sale of wines and liquors by retail upon
the premises situate on the corner of
Bastion street and Commercial Alley, in
the city of Victoria, and known as
"Steele's Saloon".
Dated this 30th day of January, 1908.
A. BLOCKLEY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EDWARD
LEE, late of South Salt Spring Island,
B.C., deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of
Edward Lee, deceased, of Salt Spring
Island, deceased, are requested to pay
the amount of their indebtedness forth-
with to the undersigned, and all parties
having claims against the said estate are
requested to send particulars of their
claims, duly verified to the unders

Splendid Mid-Week Attractions at Spencers

A Special Purchase of Men's and Youths' Clothing

We are placing on sale today a special purchase of Men's and Youths' Suits, at specially enticing prices. These are all the latest creations in Men's Spring Attire. They are nobby and have that dash and smartness, about them that all good dressers are looking for. They are made of imported tweeds and worsteds, also Canadian materials in double and single-breasted styles.

Prices range from \$12.50 to **\$7.50**

Special Sale of Ladies' Suede Gloves Today at Per Pair, \$1.00.

Today we are placing on sale a fine line of Ladies' Suede Gloves. These are in colors of brown, tan, grey and black, and we

Guarantee Every Pair

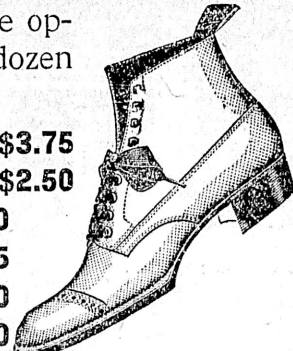
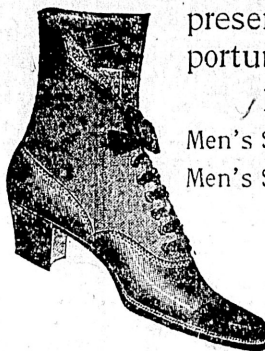
Special for today, per pair **\$1.00**

A Continuance of Better Value Giving in Our Shoe Department

Notwithstanding the heavy purchasing during the opening days of this sale of High Grade Shoes, there still remains unlimited choice of fine shoes at these Bargain Prices. Every person who wishes to make a substantial saving will do well to attend this grand value giving event, even if you do not need shoes for

present needs, you will find it an exceptionally fine opportunity to prepare for future needs. Half a dozen pairs at these prices is not a bit too many:

Men's Shoes, Reg. \$5.50 to \$7.50 for **\$3.75**
 Men's Shoes, Reg. \$4.00 for **\$2.50**
 Men's Shoes, Reg. \$3.00 for **\$1.50**
 Ladies' Shoes, Reg. \$6.50 to \$7.00 for **\$3.75**
 Ladies' Shoes, Reg. \$5.00 for **\$2.50**
 Ladies' Shoes, Reg. \$2.50 to \$3.00 for **\$1.50**



A Special Line of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins on Sale Today

This is fine quality Damask, and is marked indeed low for today's selling. Note the prices:

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 56 x 56. Price **\$1.00**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 45 x 45. Price **\$1.25**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 54 x 54. Price **\$1.50**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 yds. Price **\$2.00**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 yds. x 2 1-2 yds. Price \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and **\$3.75**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 yds. x 3 yds. Price **\$4.50**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 1-2 yds x 3 1-2 yds. Price **\$5.00**
 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 yds. x 4 yds. Price **\$6.75**
 TABLE NAPKINS, 5-8 size. Per doz., \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and **\$3.50**

Something New for the Little Ones

The Teddy Go-Cart

THIS IS A REVELATION in Go-Cartdom and which shows the genius of the inventor. The body is made of metal, while it has a foot well covered in with pantosote. It also has on the handle a clasp which will hold at any time a parasol. It can be adjusted so as to let the child lie flat, at an angle, or upright, and by one action can be made to fold into such a small compass that you can carry it the same as a valise. The size of this little vehicle when folded is 6 x 25 x 17 1-2. The wheels fold inward, bringing it into such a shape that you can carry it the same as a valise and will not stop you from going anywhere. The wheels are rubber tired, making it the most comfortable go-cart on the market.

Price **\$11.25**

A Few Oddments in Men's Clothing will Clear Today

Regular Values up to \$2.00 for 50c

Today we intend clearing out all the odd lines of Men's Underwear. This includes odd shirts and drawers of extra good quality material. Some of the values running as high as \$2.00, but are all marked at one price for today, of **50c**
 MEN'S SILK FINISH LISLE THREAD DRAWERS, pink and blue. Regular value \$2.00. Today **50c**
 MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS. Regular value \$2.00. Special today **50c**
 MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS—Penman's—Regular \$2.00. Special today **50c**
 MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Regular \$1.00. Special today **50c**
 MEN'S RIBBED NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25. Special today **50c**

For Refreshments Visit the Tea Room Third Floor.

A Splendid Line of Pillows on Sale Today

For today only we have selected an exceptionally fine line of Pillows and have marked them at a ridiculously low price.

\$1.75 Wool and Feather Pillows for \$1.25
 SPENCER'S WOOL AND FEATHER PILLOWS, weight per pair, 6 lbs., covered in good quality ticking. Regular \$1.75. Today, per pair **\$1.25**
\$2.00 Feather Pillows for \$1.40
 SPENCER'S SANITARY PILLOWS, filled with fine Poultry feathers, weight per pair, 7 lbs. Regular value \$2.00. Today, per pair.... **\$1.40**
\$3.00 Feather Pillows for \$2.25
 SPENCER'S COLUMBIA FEATHER PILLOWS, weight per pair 6 lbs. Regular value per pair \$3.00. Today, per pair..... **\$2.25**
\$3.50 Feather Pillows for \$2.75
 SPENCER'S NO. 2 SPECIAL FEATHER PILLOWS, filled with best quality feathers, weight per pair 7 lbs. Regular value \$3.50. Today, price **\$2.75**

See Broad Street Windows for Enamelware Display

Have You Tried the Vacuum Cleaning System?

It is Perfectly Dustless

If you only knew the advantage of this system of housecleaning you would not delay another day in putting your order in for your work to be done. It is the only perfectly dustless system so far known and does away with the most tiresome job of all house cleaning—that is moving of carpets and heavy furniture. The Vacuum House Cleaning System is controlled by us exclusively for the Province of B. C. and already we are being kept busy with this class of work, and no doubt a little later we will be rushed; therefore, we suggest that you put in your order as soon as possible or phone 1685, Carpet Department, for further particulars.

Morris Chairs Specially Priced at Our February Sale

Nothing is more comfortable in the home than a nice Morris Chair, and everybody is afforded a splendid opportunity during this sale to enjoy the comforts attended by having a good Morris Chair. They are all very strongly made and each one a bargain in its class.

MORRIS CHAIR, made of solid golden oak, upholstered with velour cushions in floral pattern. Regular value \$11.00. February Sale **\$8.75**
 MORRIS CHAIR, in solid quarter-cut golden oak, nicely finished, very massive frames, cushions in fine dark red figured velour. Regular price \$19.50. February Sale price **\$15.50**
 MORRIS CHAIR, made of golden oak, very heavy frame, nicely finished, upholstered with red or green armure cushion. Regular price \$12.00. February Sale price **\$9.25**
 MORRIS CHAIR, weathered oak finish, upholstered with dark green velour cushions. Regular value \$20.00. February Sale **\$16.00**
 MORRIS CHAIR, wing back, made of solid quarter-cut golden oak, upholstered in good quality green Spanish leather. Regular price \$33.00. February Sale **\$26.25**
 MORRIS CHAIR, in solid quartered oak, weathered finish, with moreen velour cushion. Regular value \$16.50. February Sale **\$13.00**
 MORRIS CHAIR, wing back style, solid early English oak frame, upholstered in moreen Spanish leather. Regular value \$33.00. February Sale **\$26.25**
 MORRIS CHAIR, made of solid weathered oak, with apple green velour cushions. Regular value \$16.00. February Sale **\$12.75**

Splendid Bargains at Our February Sale of Furniture in Fine Dining Tables

EXTENSION TABLES, MASSIVE, 8 ft. long by 4 ft 2 in. wide, square ends, supported by heavy turned and carved legs, solid quartered oak throughout. Regular value \$42.00. February Sale **\$33.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 8 foot, in quartered oak, 48 inches wide, square ends. Regular value \$28.00. February Sale **\$24.25**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 8 foot, with round ends, 4 feet wide, quartered oak. Regular value \$32.00. February Sale **\$25.50**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 10 foot, 50 in. wide, with square ends, heavy fluted legs, solid quartered oak. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale **\$22.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 10 foot, in quartered oak, 45 inches wide. Fine design, square ends. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale..... **\$22.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 10 foot, very heavily built, with fluted legs, square ends, 42 inches wide. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale Price **\$22.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 8 foot, in quartered oak, 42 inches wide, square ends. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale **\$22.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, in surface oak, 8 feet long by 45 inches wide, round ends. Regular value \$15.00. February Sale **\$12.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, solid quartered oak, very handsomely carved and polished, length 10 feet, width 4 ft., square ends. Regular value \$60.00. February Sale **\$48.00**

Dining Tables, Mission Style

EXTENSION TABLES, very handsome, with round end, 8 ft. long x 48 in. wide. Regular value \$38.00. February Sale **\$30.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 8 ft., with round ends, 48 inches wide. Regular value \$32.50. February Sale **\$26.00**
 EXTENSION TABLES, 8 ft., with square ends, 42 inches wide. Regular value \$30.00. February Sale **\$24.00**

Oak Dining Room Suites of Chairs

SIX-PIECE SUITES in Quartered Oak, comprising 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair, with saddle-shaped seats. Regular value \$18.00. February Sale **\$14.25**
 SIX-PIECE SUITES, in solid Quartered Oak, comprising 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair, with morticed framed seats covered in real horsehide. Regular value \$29.00. February Sale **\$23.00**
 SEVEN-PIECE SUITES, in solid Quartered Oak, comprising 6 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair, with morticed framed seats covered in real horsehide. Regular value \$30.00. February Sale **\$24.00**

Our New Spring and Summer Catalogue Now Ready

If you are not already on our mailing list, why not send us your name and address? Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready and is free for the asking. It is profusely illustrated, showing the newest and most up-to-date styles in Women's and Men's ready-to-wear apparel of the season. It also contains a splendid list of staple articles, small wares, furniture, hardware, kitchen utensils, stoves and ranges, groceries, etc., and will be found a wonderful help to all out-of-town residents. Send for it today.

Our Mail Order Service is For You

Why not become a customer by our mail-order service? out-of-town residents will find that they can shop with this store and receive the same satisfactory service as what you would if you were attending personally. A trained mail-order staff sees to your wants and uses the same discretion as if it were for themselves. Our aim is to please everybody and see that they are in every way satisfied.

Special Bargains in Elite Enamelware in the Houseware Section

TEA POTS, flaring shape. Regular \$1.25. February Sale **85c**
 TEA POTS, flaring shape. Regular \$1.15. February Sale **75c**
 OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price \$1.25. February Sale **85c**
 ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 40c. February Sale price..... **30c**
 ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 50c. February Sale price..... **35c**
 ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 60c. February Sale price **40c**
 ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 75c. February Sale price **50c**
 DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price \$1.75. February Sale price **\$1.15**
 DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price \$1.50. February Sale price..... **\$1.00**
 DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price \$1.25. February Sale price..... **85c**
 DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price \$1.00. February Sale price **65c**
 DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price 85c. February Sale **65c**
 DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price 75c. February Sale price **50c**
 ROAST PANS. Regular price \$1.00. February Sale **65c**
 ROAST PANS. Regular price \$1.25. February Sale **85c**
 ROAST PANS. Regular price \$1.35. February Sale **65c**

Brussels Carpets. Reg. \$1.35 and \$1.40 for \$1.15

English Body Brussels Carpets, extra good quality, comprising of about 3000 yards, is being placed in this sale at money-saving figures. These are in a very choice range of designs and colorings, while there are border and stair to match many of them. Regular values \$1.35 to \$1.40 per yard. February Sale price **\$1.15**

Today's Bargains in Lace Curtains

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Regular price \$3.00. February Sale price **\$2.40**
 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Regular \$3.50. February Sale price **\$2.75**
 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Regular price \$3.75. February Sale price **\$3.25**
 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Regular price \$4.00. February Sale price **\$3.65**
 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Regular price \$4.50. February Sale price **\$3.90**
 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Regular price \$4.75. February Sale price **\$3.90**

Phone 1685 Carpet Dept. for Particulars Vacuum House-cleaning System

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Phone 1685 Carpet Dept. for Particulars Vacuum House-cleaning System